THE WAR.

Improbable Report of a Battle Near Orleans.

Also that Metz Has Surrendered.

Extent of the French and German Forces in the Field.

The Prussians Driven from Neu Breisach.

Successful Sortie at Montmedy and Capture of Prussian Supplies.

Garibaldi in the Vosges.

Prussia Will Compel France to Accept Any Terms.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FROM ENGLAND.

The Battle at Orleans.

LONDON, October 19.—The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours defense of the city the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire which they had already mined. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars received.

The Prussian Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special correspondent at Osteed sends, from a diplomatic foreign source at Berlin, the following authentic statement of the actual number of the German forces available for war in France: The entire strength of the German armies in France, including all reinforcements sent forward up to the 10th of October, amounts on paper to 650,000 men. Of these there were actually fit for duty at that date 520,000 men. These are divided into thirteen Prussian army corps, including the so-called Silesian corps, one Saxon army corps, twelve Bavarian army corps, one Wurtemburg division and one Baden division united under one corps commander, and seven Landwehr divisions. There remains in the whole of Germany, actually under arms, and available to replace losses of armies in France, to do coast guard duty, and to maintain order throughout the country, no more than 250,000 men.

The French Forces.

A special at Boulogne sends official statements from Lille, Rouen, Tours and Lyons of the actual force now in the field to resist invasion. It consists of 475,000 men within the vicinity of Paris, of 90,000 men, for most part regular troops, with Marshal Bazaine at Metz and Thionville, and of 170,000 regular troops outside of Paris and Metz. Besides these the Government has distributed arms to 852,000 men throughout the provinces.

The Situation About Paris.

[Cable special to the World.]

LONDON, Oct, 19.—A letter per balloon, dated Paris, 17th, says: "A reconnoissance is made every day to ascertain the position of the enemy's works. The Prussians have thrown up a complete circle of entrenchments beyond reach of the French forts. In advance of these they have detached posts occupied by strong parties. When the French make a sortie, these parties fall back on an entrenched line protected by artillery. Thus far although reconnoissances have been pushed in every direction no evidence of the planting of siege guns can be discovered. The Germans are grouped in four large masses on each side of the city and that headquarters of each is connected by telegraph.

Thiers to Urge Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is said that Thiers will urge at Tours an instant conclusion of peace.

Paris.

It is the belief privately at Havre that the United States will interfere to prevent the bombardment of Paris. The two sides of the city not protected by the river are well defended by forts. The inhabitants are determined to contest every inch of ground.

French Defeat at Elins.

At Elins, yesterday, a force of 3,800 Germans encountered about 8,000 French, mainly Mobiles. After a short combat the French were defeated, and driven off. The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and Orleans.

Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

The Gazette admits the Prussians are passive through the humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believe they count upon making short work of Paris when their guns are all placed in position. Besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally?

The Capture of Soissons.

LONDON, Oct. 19—The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, twenty-two thousand strong, entered the city of Soissons on Sunday. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were found. The bombardment lasted only four hours before the city capitulated, and there is much surprise expressed that so more vigorous defense was made. It is said the people of the city insisted on capitulation. All Lille is in mourning. The render was due to treachery, and was brought about by the Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with their allies in the island of Jersey and in London. The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne, with the Empress Eugenie as Regent.

Prussia Anxious for Peace.

A Vienna correspondent of the Standard says it is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encountered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter, and supplies, and strongly desires Bismarck's republication of the crime of prosecuting the war.

The Character of Thiers' Mission.

It is said that Thiers never sailed the neutral powers for any intervention, further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

The Bombardment Deferred.

Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, and until every gun is in position.

The Prussians find severe measures necessary, in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

Shelling Chateau-Dun.

A dispatch from Chateau-Dun, dated yesterday evening, announces that the Prussians had just begun to shell the town.

Importance of Bourbaki's Command.

General Bourbaki, who has full possession of the plans and intentions of Marshal Bazaine and of General Trochu, has been appointed to the command of all the forces in Northeastern France, not under the command of Marshal Bazaine, and he has left Tours for Lille to take charge of his troops. He expresses the most quiet confidence in the ability of the French armies to assume the offensive on a general scale within a very few weeks, and in the inevitable defeat, if not destruction, of the German armies in France.

A Prussian Denial.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The report that the Prussian Government has advanced money to English gun manufacturers is pronounced false, and an invention of the French, designed to weaken the Prussian protest against the arming of new French armies by pretended neutrals.

Gen. Burnside's Visit.

The story of General Burnside's visit to Paris is as follows: Gen. Burnside desired to visit the Prussian army and obtained letters of introduction from Minister Motley. At first he was prevented from going, but soon afterwards an opportunity offered of sending dispatches to Minister Washburne, which had accumulated in London. Gen. Burnside undertook to convey the dispatches as far as the Prussian headquarters. When he got there he presented his letters of introduction to Bismarck and others, and stated that he had no business in Paris, and no thoughts of entering the city, and was first induced to go so at the suggestion of Bismarck.

A Great Degree of Success.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the castle at Sedan. Great consternation was created. The gates of the town were closed, the drawbridges raised, the guards were re-enforced to the castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored, however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion, and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoker's pipe.

A Second Sortie Fought.

On the 14th the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed. A French entrenching party of Villejuif was driven into the city on the same day.

Escape of French Prisoners.

Five hundred French prisoners, Garde Mobile, escaped from the Germans on the 16th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack made by Francs tireurs.

The Bonapartists.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—There are rumors of a conspiracy of the Bonapartists to impede the national defense committee and promote the triumph of the Prussians.

Dispatches from Versailles says that the Prussians had attacked and carried Creteuil, driving out three thousand Garde Mobile.

In the Vosges.

General Von Werder reports the enemy in his front, and that he has retired to Belfort and Dijon.

The Destruction of Bazeilles.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A correspondent who visited Bazeilles, October 8, says not a single house is left standing and eighty of the inhabitants perished in the flames. The Germans say it was done by exasperated Bavarians who were fired upon from windows as they passed. Some of the people who linger in the ruins declare the destruction was unprovoked. They are supplied with food by Belgian philanthropy.

FROM FRANCE.

A Credit for Balloon Service.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—Credit for one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the Government for the balloon service.

Railroad companies have been ordered to organize special service for the movement of troops.

Reception of Melun.

Melun was occupied by the French on the 17th, after defeating a Prussian detachment, which was in possession of the town.

The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Ahmer Sur Moselle, in the Department of the Vosges, near Epinal, threatening the towns with destruction in case of refusal.

French Troops Pouring In.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the south of France, on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire.

The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meung and Staye.

Capture of Chateau D'Un.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—The following official news has been made public by the Minister of War:

"VENDOME, Oct. 19.—Chateau D'Un was captured last night by the Prussians, after a siege, lasting from noon till 10 at night. It was defended by troops of the National Guard and 900 Francs Tireurs, who retired, disputing every foot of ground. The Prussian force was 8,000, and well supplied with artillery.

Orleans.

No official news whatever has been received from the two large armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood that the French are already slowly falling back and that the Prussians seem to be returning toward Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French General to draw them on to Tours which is filled with French troops.

A band of Irish and American volunteers have just reached here and are now marching through the streets carrying American and French flags.

The Prussians at Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—The journals to-day publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussians. The requisitions enforced were enormous. Not only money and provisions, but all the guns and horses of the citizens were taken. The soldiers who were quartered upon the inhabitants fed freedily, drank the best wines, and destroyed that which they could not use. Bishop Dupanloup has caused in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain a mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions. In this he was not successful.

A correspondent of a journal in Chalons, says the Prussians were well provided for and seemed comfortable. The engineers were seen searching the maps of the country carefully. The strength of the Prussians was calculated at 95,000 men. It is understood that the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the west bank of the Loire to concentrate on the right bank.

At Orleans there are many German tobacconists, hatters and provision merchants, but they were not disturbed. The Germans, however, have cause for complaint. The richer inhabitants were shot, and soldiers quartered upon them. They carried off costly furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were literally gutted. The greatest indignation exists among the citizens.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating toward Paris, seemingly to avoid a combat in the open field, and to concentrate on the right bank of the Loire. At this hour—noon—no official news is made public from Orleans.

The Americans to Leave Paris.

It is reported that the Americans now in Paris, at the request of Minister Washburne, will be allowed to leave the city.

The sortie from Marseilles is unfavorable. The Garde Civique is troublesome. It is expected that commissioners will go forward from Tours to endeavor to restore order.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has ordered railway companies to have trains ready for the movement of troops at a moment's notice, night or day.

Gambetta.

TOURS, Oct. 19.—Gambetta has returned here.

French Victory at Neu-Breisach.

A dispatch from Belfort announces a successful sortie of the garrison of Neu-Breisach, and the withdrawal of the Prussians from the positions they occupied, after considerable losses in killed and wounded.

Another Victory at Montmedy.

The garrison of Montmedy made another sortie, in which they surprised the Prussians, taking 600 prisoners and capturing a military chest with 20,000 francs, and two wagons loaded with chassepots. The following day they attacked an artillery train and captured a number of cannon.

The Army of the Loire.

General Palliders, commanding the army of the Loire, has issued an order of the day declaring that he will shoot soldiers guilty of insubordination, and adding his men to support him in this duty.

The Condition of Paris.

Dispatches from Paris are full of details of measures of the authorities to insure a lasting supply of food. The cattle and sheep are well sheltered, and many horses are killed daily, and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes is enormous.

Garibaldi in the Vosges.

Garibaldi has arrived at Belfort. He was received with enthusiasm by the citizens and soldiers.

The Sortie from Paris.

Advices from Paris, to the 14th, confirm the report that the Prussians asked an armistice for the burial of their dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

General Le Fort has relinquished the Portfolio of the War Department to take command of the Thirteenth Military Division, headquarters at Bayonne.

General Fauruct, just from Algiers, takes command of the Seventeenth Military Division, which includes this city.

Recognizing the New Government.

Dispatches from Mort, in the department of Deux Sevres, say that seventeen communes in fourteen departments in western France have declared their adhesion, by a vote of sixty-six to four, to recognize no authority but that of the Government of Paris and Tours.

Alexandre Dumas.

Alexandre Dumas is at Dieppe dying from paralysis.

The Report of Lutz's Arrest.

The Journal de Bassecon explains how the report of the arrest of Lutz, the Red Republican, arose. A Prussian officer went to Besancon, and, assuming the name of Lutz, thoroughly examined the fortifications. He was on the point of leaving, when the authorities arrested him, and his arrest under the name of Lutz was reported to the Government at Tours. Subsequently, the fraud was detected, and the Prussian officer shot as a spy.

Bourbaki Out of Favor.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—The statement that Bourbaki has accepted the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. His hesitation and apparent lukewarmness have lost him his friends. It is rumored that he despairs of a reversal of the fortunes of France and favors peace on the best terms obtainable as the only prudent course.

FROM GERMANY.

Surrender of Metz Reported.

[Herald Special.]

BERLIN, Oct. 19, 6:30 P. M.—The capitulation of Metz is reported.

The Ministerial organ declares that negotiations for peace on the part of neutrals are useless. France must herself sue for her peace or submit unalterably to the terms already stated.

The Volks Gazette was confiscated to-day for complaining of the stilbership of the government.

Disappearance of a French Corps.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 18, VIA BERLIN AND LONDON.—Official advices from Epinal announce that the new French corps, which arrived there a few days ago, has fled. Some of the troops went to Belfont, but by far the greater part went toward Dijon by rail. The population, freed from their presence, show a conciliatory spirit. The Prussians occupy Vesoul, capital of the department of Haut Sone Marne, twenty-seven miles from Besacon

French Prisoners in Germany.

[Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The last official return of prisoners is 8,077 officers and 128,709 men. The numbers are constantly increasing.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Herr Camphausen, Under Minister of Finance, has gone to Versailles from Berlin.

The Peace Reports.

Provincial correspondence says reports of peace overtures are to be received with caution. Nothing can be accomplished until France is taught the need of peace.

The Attack on Paris.

The Prussians will be ready to attack Paris no later than next week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thiers in Italy.

FLORENCE, Oct. 19.—Messrs. Lanza and Lilla, members of the Italian Cabinet, visited M. Thiers in this city yesterday. Later in the day M. Thiers took his departure for Tours. The Opinione says he has gone to Rome, and that during his stay here he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and the Government.

Belgium Forwards the Expelled Germans.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—The Belgian Government has sent to Prussia five thousand Germans who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded over the border to Herbesthal at the expense of the Belgian Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 19, Eve.—Consols, 92¾. Bonds quiet; United States coupons of 1862, 89¾; 1865s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86; 10-40s, reg., 86. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 30. Tallow firmer at 43s 3d. Linseed oil 30s. Sugar 23s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 19.—Petroleum 50f.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19.—Bonds 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; sales of 12,000 bales; uplands at 8¾d, and Orleans at 8¾d. California wheat, 10s 8d; red Western, 9s 10d; winter, 10s 2d. Flour, 23s 9d. Corn, 30s 6d@31s 9d. Pork, 67s 6d. Beef, 112s 6d. Lard dreopnr at 72s. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles at 53s; short-ribbed middles, 53s. Petroleum, refined 1s 6¾d. Common resin, 5s.

The Locomotive Engineers.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assembled at the Capitol in this city to-day, Charles Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, Grand Chief Engineer, presiding, assisted by other officers. The delegates in attendance number one hundred and thirty, representing the Western States. Governor Senter welcomed them, in a brief address, to the State, and was responded to by Mr. Wilson. The welcoming addresses on behalf of the Nashville Brotherhood and the city were made by P. H. Shuls, A. J. Cole, W. J. Prosser and J. W. Thomas. Mr. Wilson again responded, returning thanks on behalf of the visiting brotherhood. The annual address was then read.

The Storm on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—The storm Monday night extended the entire length of the lakes, and was very severe. Capt. Sissons, of the propeller Canister, reports that the propeller Tonawanda, of the Western Transportation Company line, went down 8 miles from Buffalo. She was loaded with grain from Chicago, and was one of the largest propellers of the line. It is not known how many persons were lost. The small boat in which were the two engineers, daughter of the Captain, and three or four others, has not been heard from.

FOSTER BLODGETT ANTE-BELLUM.

A Sad Tale of Political Martyrdom Unfolded in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

A sad tale of political martyrdom has been unfolded in the Superior Court, in an action against Gen. John Pope Beveridge, Jr., during the early years of the war, held the office of Sheriff of Cook county. The victim is James Crangle, formerly a resident of the State of Georgia, and the story he has to tell is substantially this:

At the beginning of 1860 he had obtained judgments in the Georgia law courts, amounting to about $800, against a firm doing business in Savannah and Augusta, and on the 6th of January, 1861, he left his home in Augusta for the purpose of collecting them, and put up at a hotel in that city. The same evening, one Foster Blodgett, a resident of Augusta, brought a couple of friends into his room, and gave him to understand that, as he was reputed to be an abolitionist, and was supposed to have come to that city to deliver abolition lectures, he must instantly leave the city, or he would be hanged before morning. He was then 5 o'clock at night, and Mr. Crangle did not feel disposed to turn out into the cold. So he kept still in his room. But about 9 o'clock in the morning, he was pretty much startled by a sudden and uncomfortable vigil of expectation. Blodgett returned with another gang, whom he had upon his own request raised, and Cruzgle had come there to stir up the negroes to murder their masters, and to inaugurate a servile war. They burst open his bedroom door, dragged him out of bed, put a rope round his neck, and were hurrying him away to a gallows, which stood handy on the sidewalk, when the sight of a police force interfered and rescued him from their clutches. The police carried him off to the calaboose for safe keeping, and in the meantime the mob rummaged his bedroom and appropriated his valuables and the valise in which they were packed.

He was kept in prison five days. Blodgett then went before one Olin, a justice of the peace, and lodged an information against him, charging him with having delivered lectures in violation of the Congress Act, and justified in killing their owners, and with having come to Augusta for the purpose of exciting the negroes against their owners, which amounted to a felony under the laws of Georgia. A warrant was issued against him on this information, and on the 13th of January he was taken before Olin and subjected to justice for examination. He was adjudged not guilty, and ordered to be discharged. The police of Augusta, however, seem to be as brilliant "stars" in their line of business as those of some other cities. They took Mr. Crangle to Blodgett's office on pretense of collecting jail fees, and there he was again exposed to the fury of a mob and to the not less terrible fury of Blodgett himself, who, kicked and cuffed upon him. The same civilities were offered to Olin, and subjected to the calaboose.

Two days more were spent perforce in this retreat, and then the captors turned him out into the street at half past 11 o'clock on a keen January night. He went to his hotel, but they refused to admit him in consequence of Blodgett's misrepresentations.

He turned his face sadly toward his home in Savannah, without collecting his judgments in any sense. But a mob had banded together to waylay and murder him, and to escape them he had to flee from the State of Georgia and leave behind property to the amounties of the North. From 1861 to 1865 the State of Georgia was actively engaged in war against the United States, and during that time it was, of course, impossible to prosecute the processes of the United States courts in that State.

Coming to Chicago, Mr. Crangle commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Cook county against Blodgett for the injuries he had sustained in the transactions just related—laying his damages at $1,000,000, and applied for a capias against him. General Beveridge was then, as we have said, sheriff of Cook county, and the writ was placed in his hands to be executed. Blodgett was arrested on the 22nd of May, 1863, but before the return of the writ the sheriff allowed him to go at large, and he did not appear at the January Court on the return day of the writ. At the June term of 1868, a default for want of appearance was entered against Blodgett, and at the September term a writ of inquiry was issued to assess the damages, which they did at $50,000, no appearance being made by Blodgett, and no exception being taken on his behalf. At the October term Crangle entered a *remittitur* of $38,000 of the damages, whereupon judgment was entered in his favor for $12,000. This is claimed by Mr. Crangle unsatisfied through the *laches* of Gen. Beveridge, to the damage of Crangle of $20,000. He has accordingly brought suit against the General in the Superior Court for that amount.

The rules of our law courts, though not unalterable, are quite as unalterable while they are in force as those of the Medes and Persians were proverbially reputed to be. One of these is that the plaintiff in any action must file security in the case, and this Mr. Crangle, for some reason or other, failed to do. In consequence of this non-compliance with rule, the suit against Gen. Beveridge was yesterday dismissed by Judge Cary.

The unhappy martyr to political principle—or rather to political reputation—however, does not altogether despair of his case against the ruthless and blood-thirsty Blodgett. The tale of his wrongs will probably be poured into more sympathizing ears in one of the United States District Courts.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

A Young Man Dies at the Muzzle of a Rifle.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NELSON COUNTY, Oct. 18.

Near Fairfield, Nelson county, on Monday morning last, a young man by the name of William Biven, in the employ of a farmer by the name of Smith, committed suicide by shooting himself through the breast with a rifle.

It seems that young Biven remained away from home during Sunday night, but came back early Monday morning. He met his employer, Mr. Smith, in the yard, and carelessly asked if the jury in the case had passed into the house. He next requested one of Mr. Smith's little sons to show him the gun, and they both went into a room together. Young Biven commenced to examine the gun and told the lad to go to the barn and see if the troughs were supplied with water. Young Smith had scarcely left the room, leaving Biven alone, when the family were alarmed at hearing the report of a gun in the house; and on repairing to the room where young Biven had been left, they found that he had shot himself. He had placed the muzzle of the gun against his chest, over the region of the heart, then sprung the trigger with the ramrod, which he had taken out for that purpose. He died in about three hours after receiving the mortal wound frankly inflicted by his own hand.

No cause is known for thus putting an end to his existence, unless in the fact that he, with a man by the name of Bryant, was trying trial in the United States Court, on the charge of killing an old negro man on Cox's creek, in the same county, about two years ago. He was on bail at the time for his appearance next Saturday. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age.

☞ A Prussian lieutenant of police, captured by the French, was mistaken for a general on account of his brilliant uniform and sent to Bordeaux as a prisoner of war. When his real rank was discovered he was immediately shot as a spy.

WASHINGTON.

A Man-of-War to be Used in Enforcing the Neutrality Proclamation

The Proposed Promotion of Delano Meets With Much Opposition.

More Rumors About the Annexation of Cuba.

No Serious Trouble Expected from the Indians.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The United States steamer Guerriere has been ordered to cruise around New York bay and harbor to enforce the neutrality proclamation. By order of the President, whenever a vessel of either belligerent shall have departed from any port, harbor, roadstead or water, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, the Marshal of the district will give immediate notice in writing of the day and hour of such departure to the commander or officer in charge of any ship-of-war or privateer of the other belligerent that may be in the same or neighboring waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the end that such ship-of-war or privateer may not leave until the expiration of twenty-four hours from the departure of the other vessel.

OPPOSITION TO DELANO.

Opposition to the appointment of Commissioner Delano as Secretary of the Interior is developing from the Republican party, and is said to already met the disaproval of Senator Sherman and General Schenck. Delano wants to succeed Sherman in the Senate, and will make his Cabinet position one of influence to that end. Old Simon Cameron visited the President this morning, and, while he did not oppose Delano's selection, preferred a Pennsylvanian for the place, whose name he refuses to disclose. But if Delano is made Secretary, Cameron insists that Douglass, who is Deputy Commissioner, and a Pennsylvania man, shall be made full Commissioner. Mr. Cameron remained last night that this programme will be carried out.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

The State Department has advices indicating the resignation of Minister Lowe. He does not seem to like the mission to China. If the report proves true that he has been obliged to flee to the interior of China for safety this Government intends to send out instructions to the naval commander at Hong Kong to take some course to protect American citizens in China and to demand satisfaction for any injury done to them.

CUBA.

The rumor that negotiations are again in progress with a view to consummating the sale of Cuba for money is again mentioned here and seemingly with some truth. It is stated very confidently that a Spanish agent, duly authorized, has made overtures to our Government on the subject, offering on behalf of General Prim to turn over the Ever-faithful Isle to the Cubans themselves for $120,000,000 in gold with easy conditions of payment, providing the United States guarantee the faithful performance of the treaty.

Mr. Marvin.

Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has just returned from an extended tour throughout the Western country, reports that there is every probability of a total cessation of Indian hostilities in all the country north of Arizona and the Rio Grande, on account of the large quantity and excellent quality of the corn crop this year by the Indians of the Government as annuities. The Sioux in particular, with whom there was every prospect, a few weeks since, of our having an irregular, spasmodic warfare during the winter, now make professions of eternal friendship and peace, so pleased are they with their presents and annuities. Arizona, the Commissioner thinks, in view of the fact that a fierce war is now raging there between the U. S. troops and the Apaches, among whom there will, in consequence, be no distribution of supplies, will be the scene of the most desperate struggle that has ever characterized a Indian section of the country, during the coming winter. They now refuse all offers of peace, and the war has grown to be one of extermination. The reported killing of Co-Chis, the famous Apache chief, is not confirmed.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

A statement in a New York paper to-day, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue proposes to recommend an increase of the tax on whisky and a uniform tax on tobacco of thirty-two cents per pound, is proponnced by that official to be without foundation. He intends nothing of the kind.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE NEW SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Great interest is manifested concerning the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Delano, who it is generally conceded will succeed General Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Cameron had an interview to-day with the President on the subject.

A NOTE FROM BISMARCK.

Baron Geroldt has received a dispatch from Bismarck, dated yesterday, at Versailles, declaring to friendly powers that the object of German military operations in France is not to conquer, but to secure such a peace as is considered indispensable to the better protection of Germany against future invasion from France. It is added the danger, which they did at $50,000, no appearance being made by Blodgett, and no exception being taken on his behalf. At the October term Crangle entered a *remittitur* of $38,000 of the damages, whereupon judgment was entered in his favor for $12,000. This is claimed by Mr. Crangle unsatisfied through the *laches* of Gen. Beveridge, to the damage of Crangle of $20,000. He has accordingly brought suit against the General in the Superior Court for that amount.

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Near Fairfield, Nelson county, on Monday morning last, a young man by the name of William Biven, in the employ of a farmer by the name of Smith, committed suicide by shooting himself through the breast with a rifle.

It seems that young Biven remained away from home during Sunday night, but came back early Monday morning. He met his employer, Mr. Smith, in the yard, and carelessly asked if the jury in the case had passed into the house. He next requested one of Mr. Smith's little sons to show him the gun, and they both went into a room together. Young Biven commenced to examine the gun and told the lad to go to the barn and see if the troughs were supplied with water. Young Smith had scarcely left the room, leaving Biven alone, when the family were alarmed at hearing the report of a gun in the house; and on repairing to the room where young Biven had been left, they found that he had shot himself. He had placed the muzzle of the gun against his chest, over the region of the heart, then sprung the trigger with the ramrod, which he had taken out for that purpose. He died in about three hours after receiving the mortal wound frankly inflicted by his own hand.

No cause is known for thus putting an end to his existence, unless in the fact that he, with a man by the name of Bryant, was trying trial in the United States Court, on the charge of killing an old negro man on Cox's creek, in the same county, about two years ago. He was on bail at the time for his appearance next Saturday. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age.

CINCINNATI.

The City of Conventions—The Catholic Benevolent Union—The Miami Conference—The Industrial Exposition —The Capital Convention, etc., etc.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The second annual Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union commenced this morning. Delegates were present from Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Vermont and Ohio. President Dwyer, of Dayton, presiding. The day was principally spent in the appointment of committees and preparations for business. Archbishop Purcell was invited to a seat, and in the morning addressed the Convention. He said what the Irish people needed in this country was the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and unity.

The Miami Congregational Conference is now in session here.

A steady rain has been falling this evening, with a good prospect of its continuance through the night.

The Industrial Exposition continues to attract about ten thousand visitors daily. A large number came from the country this morning on an excursion train. Saturday will positively be the last day.

Two Deaths—One Accidental and the Other Intended.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—R. G. Morgan, No. 217 South Madison street, who accidentally shot himself in the arm yesterday, while out hunting near Austin, some six or seven miles from the city, died this morning from the effect of his wound, after having been amputated.

Arnold Becks, supposed to belong in Michigan City, Ind., committed suicide yesterday, in the town of Cicero, a few miles west of the city, by shooting himself.

Banks and Butler Renominated.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. N. P. Banks was renominated for Congress in the Sixth District to-day.

Gen. Butler was renominated for Congress to-day in the Fifth District, with but one opposing voice.

NEW ORLEANS.

Departure of the Lee on Her Great Run—Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The steamboat R. E. Lee departed this morning at 9:55, running against the Natchez's time. The wires are down and there are no reports from above here.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were five.

NEW YORK.

Departure of Arms for France—Dinner to the Author of Tom's Brown—Episcopal Missionaries—Specie Exports—Personal.

THE UNITARIANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The National Unitarian Conference opened sessions to-day in the Rev. Hepworth's church. There was a large attendance, including the most prominent clergymen and laymen of the denomination. Hon. Henry Chapin, of Worcester, Mass., was chosen president of the convention.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARIES.

At the American Church Missionary Episcopal services, at the anniversary to-day, it was reported that the receipts for the last year were $64,504, and that fifty six missionaries were now actually employed by the society, which is now engaged in negotiations with the War Department with a view to supplying its missionaries to act as Indian agents instead of army officers at several important stations.

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH ARMS.

The steamer Laureat sails to-day for Havre with forty thousand rifles and a large quantity of small arms, condemned cannon and howitzers lately purchased from the United States Navy Department for the French Government.

PERSONAL.

Jefferson Davis and George W. Pullman were among the passengers on the Cuba.

Judge Anthony Hortman and City Marshal Donovan were arrested this evening for violation of the registration laws.

Whitelaw Reid gave Thomas Hughes a dinner at the Union League Club last evening, at which General McDowell, Horace Greeley, William M. Evarts, Peter Cooper and a few others were present. No speeches were made.

SPECIE.

The export of specie to-day amounted to $179,000.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The Young Democracy completed their nominations for the Assembly to-night.

TAMMANY.

Tammany to-night arranged its municipal ticket. For Mayor—A. Oakley Hall; Sheriff—M. T. Brennan; County Clerk—Charles E. Lowe; Coroners—Nelson H. Young, Patrick H. Keenan and G. N. Herman.

The Republican State Convention to-night adopted resolutions that it was inexpedient to make party nominations for city and county officers, advising that Republicans vote with the Young Democracy in opposition to Tammany.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—P. M.

The chief feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the bearish demonstration against the share speculation on the Stock Exchange. For some time past all efforts against the upward course of speculation have been directed against the Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern shares, but to-day the pressure was changed and Cooper's leaky stocks were made on Western Union Telegraph, Pacific Mail and Rock Island. In all these stocks a large business was transacted, and at times the dealings were attended with considerable excitement. Western Union Telegraph suffered the most, and declined from 42¾ to 40¾. The downward movement was for this stock especially. Hourly reports of the company was about purchasing the Astor House for 4,000,000 stock, and, as very likely, the unloading on the part of the insiders is still going on. Pacific Mail there was a decline from 45¾ to 44¾. Rock Island probably attracted the most attention owing to the fact that the dealings in this stock have been

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Nicholas county is to have a Farmers' Club.

Eight thousand volumes in the State Library.

The Cynthiana News insists upon a steam fire-engine for that city.

The Maysville Republican chronicles a pumpkin of Mason that weighed 71 pounds.

On Lytle's Fork, Scott county, on Tuesday, John Howard was killed by a man named Powell.

J. Will. Ferguson, of Bourbon county, raised a sweet-potato weighing eleven pounds four ounces.

One hundred and nine car loads, or 1,962 head, of stock were shipped from Paris during the week ending October 15th.

Mrs. Smedley's residence, on the Paris and Lexington pike, was destroyed with all its contents, by fire, Saturday night. No insurance.

The friends of the policy of State aid to railroad will meet at Lexington on the 26th of November, and papers throughout the State are requested to notice the postponement.

Hon. George M. Thomas, of Lewis county, in response to numerous pressing solicitations from his friends in all parts of the district, has entered the field as Republican candidate for Congress.

Dr. S. R. Wilson, of this city, delivered a funeral discourse on General Lee in the new Presbyterian church at Paris last Monday evening, at the request of a committee appointed by a public meeting of the citizens.

The citizens of Shelbyville are invited to assemble at the court-house this evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the future disposition of Shelby College, that they may determine and advise the trustees of the town accordingly.

The Paris Citizen says: "The congregation in connection with the Christian church, in this city, have purchased a lot from W. K. Penn, on Penn avenue, and intend to erect a parsonage costing $5,000. The funds requisite have been subscribed, and we learn work will be commenced immediately on the building."

At G. W. McLeod's sale, in Bourbon county, on Thursday last, the following prices were obtained for stock and crop: Forty two-year-old cattle at $81 30 per head; 20 yearling do., $48 50 per head; 13 suckling calves, $35 per head; 1 suckling calf, thoroughbred, $90; 1 do., $40; horses, ordinary, from $50 to $140 per head; mules, one pair, $412 50; one yoke oxen, $262; 40 hogs, weight about 260 lbs., $30 per head; 75 shoats, about $7 per head; 290 stacks of corn sold at $2 20 per stack; 325 stacks corn sold at $2 80 per stack; 2 stacks oats at $60 per stack; 5 stacks hemp sold at $100 apiece; white wheat, 20 bushels, at $1 31 per bushel.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Chills and fever is a common complaint in Nashville.

The Good Templars of Georgia are to have a paper.

Mississippi State warrants are selling at eighty cents.

The laws of Georgia are very stringent in prohibiting sales by sample.

The Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in annual session at Nashville yesterday.

The West Point (Miss.) Herald says that a wild negro, who is a monster in appearance, frequents the swamps of that vicinity.

The roller skating rink at Montgomery, Ala., opened on Saturday night. There was a brilliant assemblage of the best people.

The forests of East Tennessee are filled this year with mast, there being a great abundance of hickory, walnuts, acorns, chestnuts, &c.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, in a letter to a friend in Mobile, states that his health is deplorable. He is very feeble and unable to leave his room.

The printers of Atlanta refused to work Saturday on account of the Lee memorial services; consequently there were no papers there Sunday.

A saw-log floated down the river past Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, bearing a dog and a cat. For once there was peace between the representatives of the two species.

A family from Jo Daviess county, Illinois, consisting of the man, wife, and fourteen children passed through Kansas City Monday on their road to Southern Kansas.

It is suggested that Sunday, November 13th, be set apart for ministers throughout the South and wherever the memory of Lee is reverenced to deliver discourses commemorative of his life.

It is proposed that, within the next ninety days, every Southern man contribute a dollar to a common fund in their respective States, for the purpose of placing a monument over the grave of Gen. Lee.

On Tallahatchie river, near Charlestown Miss., recently, W. C. Martin called H. C. Staton a liar. Martin advanced on Staton with a drawn knife, when the latter seized a shot-gun and fired, killing M. instantly. They were brothers-in-law.

Among the curiosities exhibited at the late agricultural fair at Dalton, Ga., was a piece of wood taken from the house in which Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, lived; also a pin-cushion made from a piece of dress worn by Mrs. President Madison on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Lafayette at the White House.

The mills of Hon. James Mullins, of Bedford, Tennessee, situated six miles above Shelbyville, on Duck river, were burned on Sunday night last about 12 o'clock. The barn, about one hundred yards distant from the mills, was also consumed. Everything in both was consumed, except the horses in the latter, which were rescued. The fire seems to have been the work of incendiaries.

Sam Venable, a negro who attempted to violate the person of a young lady at Burnsville, Mississippi, and was prevented only by the screams of the intended victim, escaped, and was afterwards arrested at Dyersburg, Tennessee. He was lodged in jail for safe keeping until the father of the young lady should proceed against him. While on the way to the scene of his attempted crime, last week, he was forcibly taken charge of by a band of men and hung by the roadside.

Some lively cotton-picking was done a few days since on Henrico plantation, in Laconia Circle, Arkansas. Sixty hands, in the course of one day, picked seventeen thousand and three hundred and eighty pounds of cotton, an average of two hundred and ninety pounds to the hand. The best ten hands averaged four hundred and sixty-five pounds each. The most picked by any one man was five hundred and sixty-five pounds, which must be recognized as a remarkable feat. The picking occurred on the 12th instant, and was a trial of skill and activity among the hands on the plantation.

At a wedding in Holt county, Mo., recently, the groom had received the usual congratulations from two or three friends, when a certain young lady, to whom he had in former times paid his addresses, approached. He was observed to turn suddenly pale. As their eyes met and their palms touched in the salute, the groom suddenly fainted outright, and all efforts to resuscitate him for a few minutes were unavailing. Finally, by bearing him out in the open air, and procuring the aid of a physician, he was brought to consciousness, and in a short season was apparently well again. The festivities then progressed without further interruption, though no explanation could be elicited from the groom for his sudden paroxysm at such an unexpected moment.

Governor MORTON doth but dally with the English mission, and keeps the world in suspense. He is like the monkey in the puppet show, who runs to the window, puts out his head, allures the boys, and all the time the performance is held back and the audience kept standing about with nothing to do but wait and look on. There ought to be an end to this thing. The Queen and the Court of St. James are tired sitting on the chalk cliffs of Albion watching for the arrival of Governor MORTON.

New York is becoming alarmed at her own slow growth and the rapid growth of Brooklyn. The population of Brooklyn in 1860 was 266,664; it is now 396,300—an increase of 129,636 in ten years. In 1860 the population of New York was 813,666; the present census places it at 938,000. The ratio of increase is but fifteen and a quarter per cent; that of Brooklyn is forty-eight and a quarter per cent. At these rates, if they should be maintained, Brooklyn will, at the end of the next thirty-five years, contain a larger population than New York.

For the year 1870-71, Congress has appropriated the sum of thirty-one millions of dollars to be paid as pensions to the soldiers of the late war, twenty-nine millions of which have already been expended. The soldiers of the war of 1812, all of whom are very old and most of whom are very poor, would be glad to have a few thousands distributed among them. But some of them are suspected of the crime of "disloyalty," and as Congress finds it difficult to discriminate between the loyal and the disloyal, they are not permitted to share in the distribution of those munificent millions.

The Radical newspapers and leaders continue to impress and reimpress, and then to repeat their assertions over again, that the late election law of Congress must and shall be enforced in the coming November election. Troops are to be sent to New Orleans; special constables are to be set up in Baltimore, and a gunboat is to be placed at the foot of every street in New York. Indeed, so the story iterates, the whole military force of the Government—the army and the navy, and HOLDEN's militia—are, if they are needed, to be called to the aid of the Radical nominees. It strikes us that all this is too wordy to be dangerous. Gen. GRANT seems to have copied it from an old custom of the German barons, who, not wishing to be disturbed in their convivialities, sent out a herald upon the battlements to terrify passers-by with the announcement that the castle was inhabited by giants.

JANAUSCHEK, who has learned to speak English perfectly since she appeared some two years ago, is playing in New York a little comedy adapted from the German and entitled "Come here." The Evening Post tells us that it is a piece of but one act and involving only three personages—a manager, an actress seeking a position, and a servant. The manager submits the applicant to a curious test. She is requested to say with proper inflections the two words, "Come here," in accordance with the various situations in which they may be introduced. Thus, the words may be addressed by a mother to her child, by a queen to her inferiors, by a wife to her husband, and so on indefinitely. In most of the instances in which this test was applied JANAUSCHEK won an immediate recognition for her powers.

It is a Democratic mistake to suppose that the present Administration has no forte—a mistake which the history of Radical rule, to be published for the benefit of the people at no very distant day, will effectually dispel. It has a forte of a very marked character, and that forte is an economical administration of the Government. The President has an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, and in addition to this he requires only the contemptible sum of eighty-eight thousand dollars to run the White House and the Long Branch villa a whole year. A President who isn't worth the mere bagatelle of a hundred and thirteen thousand dollars a year is hardly worth picking up in the street, drunk or sober. There are a penurious people who will tell you that an amount equal to the President's salary is too much to pay for a private secretary, an assistant secretary, two clerks and a steward, but people who tell you so have no music in their souls, and are therefore fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no man trust them. Perish the thought that the Government can possibly be run for a cent less than $190,000,000 a year.

"International Ignorance"

The tortoise is a slow and impervious creature, protected by its shell from external impressions, yet under the penetrating heat of hot coals, placed by curious boys upon its back, it becomes lively and gives signs of sensibility; likewise the New York Nation, the tortoise of New York journals, being dull and impervious by nature, gives signs of liveliness, under the heat of French patriotism, and snaps at every chance to express its constitutional misunderstanding of a spirited and mobile people. It can so little endure the glow yet left in the heart of humiliated France, it can so little tolerate the memory of the ancient claims of France, that it has abandoned its customary if-yes-and-perhaps state of mind, and reached several positive conclusions that give it a smiling self-satisfaction; and the chiefest of these conclusions seems to be that we are deeply indebted to France for her polish and her revolutionary yeast.

The charge of international ignorance, or of brilliant incapacity on the part of the elite of French thinkers, may be refuted by the names and works of such thinkers as ERNEST RENAN, MICHEL CHEVALIER, EDOUARD LABOULAYE and GUIZOT; but since the Nation has become lively and positive, it takes good care not to mention them, lest its conclusions be weakened. And yet it assumes the tone of conscientiousness in citing the solitary name of DE TOCQUEVILLE as the one brilliant exception to its conclusions against the worth of French thought. But this is only in deference, we suppose, to its habitual policy of seeking to ride between the horns of the positive; it may even be one of those small journalistic expedients which leave open a way of escape for a hard-pushed and closely-questioned writer.

But the safety of the Nation hitherto has been in its if-yes-and-perhaps discussion of political, moral and literary questions. The safety of the Nation lies in the doubts that have prevented it from being classified under any of the decided ideas and parties that struggle in modern society. Since it became so Prussianized that it can advocate the coercive system of an arbitrary and monarchical State as a proper and promising method to be adopted by a free and multiform people; since it can suggest that we imitate a State that is compounded of overbearing pride and unresenting servility, it has reached the climax of political obtuseness and of journalistic insensibility to the character and function of diverse nationalities.

In the providence of GOD diversity of life and variety of organization are allowed to men; and our salvation no more lies in being Prussianized than in being Latinized. We can instruct ourselves by the lessons given to the world by Prussia and France without surrendering to the success of the first as the God-elect master of modern social and political and military development.

As to the Nation's conclusion that French thinkers have nothing new to teach us, we must say that it is somewhat strange that a journal affecting to despise the conscienceless boldness of the daily press should slip into the same unreflecting expression by which truth is dishonored and effrontery illustrated. How is the Nation so sure of a matter absolutely beyond our knowledge? By what occult mystery and magic can it foretell the future gifts of French thinkers? We will be amiable and let this pass as the sanguine expression of a mind that mistook a wish for a fact. But not so can we pass the Nation's dull, blind and voiceless sense of the nature of the service France has done to the world, the nature of the function which she has illustrated so brilliantly in all the multiform aspects of her supple and wonderful life.

France is the only country of Europe that has paid social tribute to man as man; the only country in which equality and fraternity have had breathing room; the only country that has illustrated the logic of Christianity as a social and political doctrine. A Frenchman is considerate of the sensibilities of a pauper.

The open secret of the Nation's hostility to every claim of French patriotism lies in the fact that France is the seat of European democracy. France is the one country of Europe pledged to illustrate and disseminate democratic ideas. Naturally enough the Nation, as the organ of despotic snobs, stalking over the American press on the stilts of a spurious culture—a culture that is of the cabbage kind, in which everything runs to the head—indulges in the only brutality tolerated in polite society, the brutality of arrogant insensibility to the sentiments of men, insensibility to the needs and the hopes of the gentle, the unfortunate, the unsuccessful, the struggling, while it pushes itself forward as more Prussian than Germanic. It has a horror of men "in a state," and yet it is in a state about the pretensions of France and the unselfish spirit of patriotism, the determined resistance which, in spite of the most demoralizing defeats, in spite of the ignorance and vanity, charged alike on the people and the leaders of the people, France yet offers to the most stolid and weighty soldiers of Europe.

But we are not all hostile to democracy and unfriendly to France in the hour of her trouble. Some of us believe that the function of France as an agent in civilization is to be continued; and, in the future as in the past, we are to look to the one most chivalric nation of Europe for much of the glory and hope of man in the old societies of the old world, not yet Christianized, not yet modernized. Henceforth as in the past France is the corrective of the mechanical and methodical which, in England and Germany, threaten us with the despotism of one set of faculties and one set of aptitudes, to the injury of another, and not less sacred set of faculties—faculties by which France has made and given to the world just what has not been given, cannot be given, by Prussian science or by English common sense.

A word more must be said about that very international ignorance which the Nation makes the text of its depreciation of France. The Nation fosters that very ignorance by the contempt for France which it aims to beget in the mind of its readers; for contempt is the father of ignorance. We begin by despising a people, and we soon reach the animosity of ignorance, and rejoice in the humiliation of all that we have been taught to despise.

No one can deplore the disasters of France more than we do; no one believes them to be more logically sequent to the political deceptions and the military vanity of France; but we can admit this without insulting the best French thinkers and patriots, without feeling the labor-pains of prophesy urging us to deliver a prediction that French thinkers cannot have anything new to teach us, and without sneering at the very social gifts, the very political ferment of France, which have done so much for the civilization and liberation of the modern world.

The Nation is narrow and obtuse; it does not understand a mobile and æsthetic people; it believes only in pedagogical or coercive methods and results. The only possible and respectable mode of being to it is not unlike the tortoise's, slow, earth-bound, and impervious to all the finer, sweeter, and more fleeting influences of life, but which constitute the social atmosphere of France.

The Rev. Mr. Fulton Explains.

The Rev. J. D. FULTON, the temperance clergyman who throws himself on the outside of half a dozen glasses of lager-beer after his Sunday night sermons, is the pastor of the congregation who worship their fine clothes in Tremont Temple. It was generally supposed last Sunday that Mr. FULTON would on that day "go for" the Rev. Mr. TILTON, the originator of the Gambrinian romance—that he would take the Rev. THEODORE for his text, and, as an eloquent dray-driver observed yesterday, "everlastingly salivate him;" and as large a congregation assembled as the elegant place of amusement would hold; but he touched lightly upon the subject, in both his sermon and prayer on that occasion, promising his hearers, however, that in the evening he would treat the matter more at length. He said, as we are told by a Boston dispatch to the New York Tribune, that "he had been to New York since Wednesday, and found that there was no Boston merchant who could testify that he (FULTON) drank lager-beer in a Bowery saloon. Mr. FULTON said he found the so-called Boston merchant was a showman, and the charge was that he drank the beer during his college days, fifteen years ago. This was not true of him in his college days. It was alleged to have occurred in Dr. ARMITAGE's church, and Dr. ARMITAGE testified that he (FULTON) was never in his church till two years ago." We are told, further, that "in the course of his prayer Mr. FULTON referred to the matter several times, and prayed most earnestly for his enemies, and asked especial blessings on Mr. TILTON and the showman. This was very touching—the innocent persecuted openly invoking blessings upon the head of the cruel persecutor. It is hardly probable that there was a dry eye in the house. The manufacturers of lager-beer who happened to be present may possibly have refrained from tears, but there is no sort of possibility that anybody else did, or could.

The dispatch referred to goes on to say that, "by 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening, the Temple was packed by 2,500 people, several hundred being unable to gain admittance. The pastor's subject was 'Christian Temperance,' and when he had concluded he again referred to the lager-beer story, and said a statement was due to himself, his church, and the public. He first read the letter purporting to have been written by himself concerning Mr. TILTON, Mr. TILTON's statement, and his own denial, and then spoke substantially as follows:"

Personally I intended to leave it there, but some of my brethren and friends thought differently. I never preached but once for Dr. ARMITAGE, and that was two years ago, on my return from Europe, when I was accompanied to and from the church by some of the brethren of this church. They said my accuser must prove his statement. Since Monday morning, when the statement was first published, I have received numerous letters from all sections of the country, from ministers of different denominations, telling me that CHRIST and his cause called upon me to disprove the charge. My brethren started the libel suit, and not myself, on Thursday evening. When the papers said a Boston merchant would prove the statement, a mutual friend came to me and said Mr. TILTON evidently believed it, and thought it would be best for me to go on and see Mr. TILTON. I followed his advice, and went in company with the Rev. Drs. TAYLOR, CUYLER, and SIMMONS, and asked to see the Boston merchant. Mr. TILTON sent for him, but as he did not come, Mr. TILTON went to the Independent office, and there saw him. I had known him at the University in Michigan, and had seen him once since as a showman in Crystal Palace, in New York, showing a California tree. I asked him if I had the reputation of being a temperance man at the University. He said "Yes." I asked him if I did not aid a man who drank, took him to my room, and tried to reform him; and he said "Yes." The time alleged was back in 1855, when I lived in St. Louis, and was unmarried. I said to him, "Do you say I went and preached in Dr. ARMITAGE's church, and went from there with you to a Bowery saloon and drank nine or ten glasses of lager-beer with you?" "No," he replied, "I said several; that statement and some others in the Tribune were incorrect." "Do you claim that I went into a lager-beer saloon?" "I do." "Will you permit me to send for Dr. ARMITAGE, to assure you that I never preached in his church till two years ago?" "No," he remarked, "I only said it in fun." I then said, "I charge you with being a false witness to an old college friend." Turning to Mr. TILTON, I said, "There will be no libel suit; I will not have my society turn aside from its work to follow the statement of this man."

I subsequently met Mr. TILTON with Drs. TAYLOR and SIMMONS, and endeavored in vain to have him retract. I said I should go home and lay the matter before my congregation, and should pray God that right may prevail, whatever the consequences. There is a man on this platform who came for me, when I was in Albany, to come here. The resolution was formed at his house to prosecute this thing until the charge was retracted. I leave it with the American people, and call upon my brother, GEORGE N. CHIPMAN, to close in prayer.

If these are the facts in the case it is difficult to tell how the Rev. Mr. FULTON can keep from laying violent hands on the Rev. Mr. TILTON and rending him limb from limb. If the Rev. Mr. FULTON were the Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW of thirty years ago the Rev. Mr. TILTON's best blood, and large quantities of it too, would be invoked to atone for the crime he has perpetrated against Tremont Temple and its cold-water high priest. But the Rev. Mr. FULTON is most probably an honorary or lobby member of the Boston Peace Society and cannot imbrue his hands in the gore of his enemy without the fear of expulsion; and thus it is no doubt that the Rev. Mr. TILTON is permitted to go unwhipt of Fultonian justice.

There is a moral to be drawn from this story. It is that ministers of the Gospel in Brooklyn can find by the exercise of a little ingenuity a great many worse things to do than the mere drinking of a few glasses of beer.

A Radical Nominee.

HORACE GREELEY has gone to Colorado, and about the time he started some of the Democratic papers declared, merely for the fun of the thing, that he had run away because he didn't want to support WOODFORD, the Radical candidate for Governor of New York. But the joke turns out to have been a very feeble one. Certain developments since made with regard to the personal and political antecedents of WOODFORD go to show that he is a candidate from whose support every honest man should shrink, and shrink, too, as far as from New York to Colorado and as much further as he happens to have the means necessary to meet the expense. We have already referred to the charges brought against WOODFORD by the Hon. A. O. HALL, the former Prosecuting Attorney and the present Mayor of New York, but, in order to show to the best advantage what sort of man the Radicals there are running for Governor, it may not be amiss to give them in Mr. HALL's own words:

I charge that in November, 1861, when the Marshal of the New York district was making his earnest raid upon slavers, Wr. WOODFORD, then in the office of the District Attorney, used his power against the Government and in favor of a slaver. I charge that the correspondence between the Marshal and the Secretary of the Interior—a correspondence invited by GREELEY, in a celebrated editorial of November 26, 1861—shows this to be the fact; and that, when GREELEY charged in that editorial an official with defeating justice, he meant WOODFORD, just so much as NATHAN meant King DAVID when he said unto him, "Thou art the man." The records of the Interior Department and of the United States Court show that, after the Marshal had procured a condemnation of a certain slaver, an order for a new trial was obtained by the connivance of Assistant District Attorney WOODFORD; that then the condemned vessel was bonded; that it became necessary to fix the amount of the bond; that Assistant District Attorney WOODFORD's father-in-law became the appraiser, and, as the said Tribune editorial shortly afterward charged, he appraised it at an outrageously small figure. Whereupon the vessel fled its bond, and fled away to engage in a new slave trade, until again checked by the Marshal. I charge that this occurrence made it necessary for him, in a few months afterward, to resign his office to prevent exposure, and that these charges were not published until, after the war was over, he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, because of the mercy of the Marshal on that occasion.

I charge that the books of the French Cable Telegraph Company will show a sum of about $30,000 to have been paid to lobby agents to procure a charter, and that $5,000 or $6,000 of this sum were said by the agent to have been paid to a gentleman connected with the then Lieutenant Governor.

I charge that while President of the Senate, and as such a member of the Canal Board, he voted for numberless iniquitous claims, the motive for and the nature of which canal contractors, when interrogated, will tell.

Radicalism can well afford to overlook Mr. WOODFORD's little transactions with the French Cable Company, for such transactions have long since been legitimatized by that party; but how can it, without the most unblushing stultification, vote an indorsement of his slave-trade record? Gen. PLEASANTON, a Federal office-holder and one of WOODFORD's supporters, undertook in a recent speech to question Mayor HALL as to these charges, and was promptly met with this proposition: "To submit these charges precisely as they are made (and under the same technical rules used in pleading), with either a general or specific written answer to them from General WOODFORD, for arbitration, thus: He to select an arbitrator, I to select another, and they to select a third; I to pay all expenses in any event; affidavits to be used if oral testimony cannot be procured; they to report before the first day of November in time to telegraph the result through the State." Instead of accepting this proposition PLEASANTON follows the example of WOODFORD and runs. In a brief note in the Tribune addressed to Mayor HALL he says he has "no authority" to submit the charges to the tribunal proposed; that Mayor HALL made the charges in public, appealing to the people of the State as the tribunal to try them;" and that "any answer he (WOODFORD) does make should be before that popular tribunal to which you (Mayor HALL) at first resorted, and from which his accusers should not now be allowed to withdraw." Mr. WOODFORD himself does not pretend to meet Mr. HALL's charges. In a recent speech at Albany he said: "During the canvass very serious charges have been made affecting my personal integrity. I frankly say that for myself I shall make no answer to them." Nor does he pretend to answer the charges preferred against him by ex-United States Marshal MURRAY—who is himself a Radical—and which are thus given in the New York Herald:

Malfeasance in office is charged boldly against WOODFORD when he was Assistant United States District Attorney under E. DELAFIELD SMITH. The charge is proclaimed by ex-Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, who assumes to be in possession of the official documents to prove it. Mr. MURRAY makes no secret of the statement. He unhesitatingly tells the leading Republicans of the State that WOODFORD is not an honest man; that he should be withdrawn. He asserts that in 1861, when he was Marshal of the Southern District of New York, and STEWART L. WOODFORD was Assistant United States District Attorney for the same district, the bark Augusta was fitted out at this port for the slave trade by one OAKSMITH; that said vessel was seized; that the case was placed in charge of WOODFORD in the District Attorney's office; that application was made by OAKSMITH and other owners of the vessel to have her bonded, the amount of which bond would depend, as usual, upon the real value of the vessel; that an appraisal was necessary and ordered; that WOODFORD selected his father-in-law as appraiser; that he reported the vessel worth only $600, when she was considered worth about $10,000; that advantage was taken of this sham valuation by OAKSMITH, who gave bonds in that amount ($600), and attempted to escape in the Augusta upon his hellish mission of slave-trading; that the bark's escape was prevented by Marshal MURRAY, who, upon his own responsibility, dispatched a revenue cutter after her, and captured her off Long Island; that he obtained authority from Washington to have OAKSMITH and all on board arrested and removed out of WOODFORD's jurisdiction to Boston, where SMITH and his companions were tried and convicted and sentenced to the State prison. Marshal MURRAY says that he received from OAKSMITH while in jail a confession that he paid STEWART L. WOODFORD, two thousand dollars to have the slaver Augusta bonded in the low sum named above, in order that he might repossess her easily. This is the gist of the ex-Marshal's statement. He says it is official record. It has been the subject of much serious conversation in Republican circles since the day of WOODFORD's nomination, many of whom say they are convinced of the truth of the record, and will not vote a ticket with WOODFORD's name upon it. It is not only of the highest importance to the Republican party that the whole affair should be investigated, but it would be an everlasting disgrace to American institutions to have it said that politics in the United States has become so degraded as to tolerate such a crime, much less to give place and power to the criminal. Until the Republican party presents its standard-bearer with a clean record, and the charges of Mayor HALL and Marshal MURRAY are explained and removed, it had better cease to throw stones at its neighbors, especially at the Democratic leaders.

Under the circumstances nobody can blame GREELEY for running away from the support of such a man as WOODFORD. If WOODFORD had any self-respect he would run away himself.

☞ An engineer is making estimates for the work of filling up the flats about Washington. The greatest "flats" there are connected with the Administration, and in order to determine how much it will cost to fill them, you've nothing to do but to find out how much whisky is selling at per gallon.

☞ Concerning the threats of bayonets at the polls in November, we have to say with the fellow who, about to be sentenced to death, stopped the roundabout legal formula of the court with "never mind the 'bituary, judge, let's go on with the funeral."

☞ "Call me pet names, dearest." A New York journal styles the Young Democracy of that city "the Hangman's Gang and Faro-bank Brigade." Some of the newspapers up there still persist in their efforts to elevate the pet-name business into a science.

☞ The whisky-saloons of Washington are bitterly opposed to the appointment of Senator CHANDLER as Minister to England. While candidly admitting that the appointment would be a big thing for CHANDLER, they declare it would involve ruinous loss of custom to them.

☞ The Government, as conducted by Gen. GRANT, costs the people the annual sum of a hundred and ninety millions. It strikes us that this price, considering the slop-shop character of the Government that we get, is a little exorbitant.

☞ The New Orleans Republican says that the Republican party is "the wall of the Union." Yes, indeed, a sunny south wall, to which the Federal patronage is nailed like a grape-vine.

☞ CHANDLER thinks himself a mighty man. He is in reality but an *enfant perdu*, armed with a pocket-flask, and protected only by a cracked head-piece.

CITY ITEMS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
the world's great remedy for colds, coughs, and consumption.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

You are Sure to Get Your Money's Worth.

This new article seems to have been submitted to the most rigid and impartial scrutiny. A commission appointed by the American Institute have paid such an official compliment to its merits as is rarely vouchsafed by cautious science to any "new thing under the sun." A large proportion of the leading hotel and restaurant proprietors in New York use it, and urge its use by others, over their own signatures; and men eminent in science have voluntarily come forward and indorsed it as an economic culinary staple, and as an unexceptional article of nourishment for the sick. The material from which it is manufactured—Carrageen or Irish Moss—is a lichen found in inexhaustible quantities on the coast of Ireland, and may be had for the gathering, without money and without price. Hence it will be cheap as long as the sea and the rocks last—which will be long enough for all practicable purposes. Our main object in this article is to place what we believe to be a subject of great importance in its true light; nothing more, nothing less. The Sea Moss Farine is manufactured by a company whose central depot is at 53 Park Place, New York.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Chills are all the go in Vicksburg.—[Ex.

☞ Game and fish and fever and ague abound in Daviess county this season.—[Courier-Journal.

☞ Walker's Tonic Bitters will prevent and cure chills, fever and ague and all miasmatic diseases.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Town Talk.

Dr. McBride's consultation rooms and the crowds of afflicted that visit them daily have become town talk. Some of the most remarkable cures are said to be made daily of all kinds of suffering.

Chronic diseases receive special attention.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

oc1 d30

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au29-dif

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

MARRIED.

FENSTER—KERN—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Louisville, Ky., on the evening of Oct. 17, 1870, by the Rev. Father Joseph Ressel, Mr. JOHN FENSTER to Miss AGNES C. KERN. No cards.

GILLESPIE—GUTHRIE—On the 18th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Arnold Harris, in Woodford county, by the Rev. Mr. George, J. W. GILLESPIE, Esq., to Mrs. MAGGIE E. GUTHRIE. No cards.

DIED.

NORSWORTHY—In this city, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock p. m., REBECCA JANE, wife of George Norsworthy. ☞ Georgia papers please copy.

CAMPBELL—In Jeffersonville, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, of old age, aged 74 years, at 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. T. Myers, on Market street, between Watt and Canal sts.

WATSON—In Taylorsville, Oct. 10, SALLIE KATE, daughter of Benjamin and Kate Watson, aged 3 years and 6 months.

WOOD—On the 18th inst., in Jefferson county, Ky., Mrs. ANNIE WOOD, consort of the late Dr. Peter Wood, in the 88th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Alvin Wood, on the Shelbyville pike, 8 miles from the city, to-day, at 9½ o'clock.

LOCAL NOTICES.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

ROSADALIS! ROSADALIS!

BALTIMORE, MD., August 27, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: To the numerous testimonials you possess of the efficacy of your celebrated and popular medicine, Rosadalis, I am pleased to add my own. I was permanently cured of an extremely annoying and chronic case of "Salt Rheum" by the use of two bottles of "Rosadalis."

Respectfully yours, ROBERT EVANS, 86 South Eden street.

Mothers who wish to find a medicine peculiarly adapted to the cure of humors and eruptions in their children will find a safe and sure one in the Rosadalis, which is acknowledged to be the best blood medicine known. Physicians attest this. oc15 eod2w

MADNESS! PARALYSIS! DEATH!

may ensue from using preparations for coloring the hair charged with acetate of lead and sulphur. You may know them by the heavy metallic sediment which has to be shaken up before the disgusting compound can be applied. The "Journal of Chemistry" says there are **thirty of them in the market.** There is but **one dye** in existence which contains no deleterious substance, and that is

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

which has been carefully analysed by Professor Chilton, and declared by him to contain no lead or any other hurtful ingredient. See his manuscript certificate, at Cristadoro's, 6 Astor House, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. Try it. oc15 deod&weowim

Spread the Truth.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that—it is inhuman. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the repertoire of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective far and wide. Suppose profit has been reaped from this publicity. Is that any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, great good has been accomplished; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward? oc15 deod3&w1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. sel9 deod3m

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called communication of Louisville Council, No. 1, R. and S. Masters will be held at their hall, at Masonic Temple, on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, at 7 o'clock p. m. JAMES A. BEATTIE, T. I. G. M.

E. S. ROBINSON, Recorder.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Executive Committee are requested to meet at No. 11 Second street at 10 a. m. this day. WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE members of the Spiritualistic Society are requested to meet at Templars' Hall, corner of Eleventh and Green streets, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.

As we are now Rectifying by a New Process, we are enabled to produce an excellent article of

NEUTRAL SPIRITS

which we can offer at reduced rates. Orders respectfully solicited.

S. S. SMITH, JR., & CO.

oc20 d3 No. 593 West Fifth st., Cincinnati, O.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 565.

74, 32, 42, 12, 64, 43, 2, 47, 68, 21, 6, 28, 58, 56.

KENTUCKY CLASS 566.

73, 66, 72, 6, 72, 76, 41, 49, 31, 65, 48, 18, 57.

Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 133, Louisville, Ky.

THE

OHIO FALLS WAGON.

J. D. BONDURANT,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SEEDS, LIME, CEMENT,

Plaster, Gum Belting, &c.,

Louisville, Ky.

oc19 d3

FURS LADIES' FURS

Pure Natural Sables,
Fine Northern Mink,
Royal Ermine,
OPERA SETS.

Everything good, reliable, beautiful, and desirable, at

GREEN & GREEN'S,

No. 130 Main Street, near Fourth.

oc19 d3

Chimney and Grate Work.

CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Felt Roofing office, No. 150 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc13 d1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples! Apples!

250 BBLS. Michigan Apples and 10 bbls. Sweet Cider just received by rail and water, in store and for sale by G. McCALLUM & CO. oc19 d3

Tobacco Factories for Sale.

THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Curdsville, Daviess co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Ashbysburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 200,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Caraive, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best-producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and shaping tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or E. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 Broad st., N. Y. oc18 d60

Notice

IS hereby given that J. Henry Kirchhner and Ursula Kirchhner, his wife, have filed their joint petition in the Louisville Chancery Court for the purpose of having the said Ursula Kirchhner empowered by order of said court to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, freed from the claim or debts of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole; to trade in her own name, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

J. HENRY KIRCHHNER, URSULA KIRCHHNER.

ALEX. WILLEY, Att'y for Petitioners. oc18 d10*

Notice.

OFFICE MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL CO., October 17, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st inst., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their bank office on or before the 1st day of November, 1870.

oc18 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. J. C. Buckels, deceased, will please come forward and make payment; all persons having claims against said decedent will present them properly proven for payment to

oc18 d5* R. L. EGERTON, Adm'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

J. Doern's Adm'r vs. J. Doern's Heirs. No. 23,652.

THE creditors of J. Doern, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within 30 days from this date.

JOHN L. MARSHALL, Sp'l Com.

October 15, 1870. oc16 d10

Louisville Chancery Court.

C. C. Spencer's Adm'r vs. C. C. Spencer's Heirs, &c. No. 23,627.

THE creditors of C. C. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within thirty days from this date.

JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Comm'r.

Oct. 10, 1870. oc11 d10

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets.

oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Removal.

THE office of the (Star) Union and National Lines has been removed from 45 Fourth street to 59 Main st., north side, between Second and Third. oc1 d1m

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITHGOW & CO., Third and Main.

au29 dtf

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. je11

Copper Whisky.

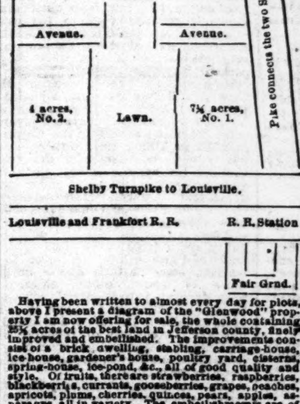
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

A SPLENDID

Suburban Residence

—AND—

LAND FOR SALE.



Having been written to almost every day for plots, above I present a diagram of the "Glenwood" property I am now offering for sale, the whole containing 25¾ acres of the best land in Jefferson county, finely improved and embellished. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling, stabling, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's house, poultry yard, cisterns, spring-house, ice-pond, &c., all of good quality and style. Of fruits, there are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, quinces, pears, apples, asparagus, all in variety. The embellishments are of shaded avenues and a highly-improved lawn, grouped everywhere in flowers, shrubs, evergreen and deciduous trees, making it altogether one of the most beautiful and valuable suburban places in the vicinity of Louisville. Should the purchaser desire it, the lots marked Nos. 1 and 2 in the diagram, containing 7¼ and 4 acres, could be detached without detriment from the improved property, and sold, no doubt, for as much per acre unimproved as the improved property itself. It will be seen from the above that lot No. 1 is exceedingly valuable, being immediately opposite the Fair Ground railroad station, and being the corner of two turnpikes connecting with the third. Lot No. 2, containing 4 acres, is a beautiful building site, and has been often applied for for that purpose, its small size making it desirable to anybody. Lot No. 3 contains 14¼ acres, with all the improvements, garden, lawn, &c. Should it be desired, I would sell this latter lot, exclusive of the two side lots, Nos. 1 and 2. I should prefer, however, to sell the whole 25¾ acres together.

For price and particulars, apply to Messrs. Isaacs & Julian, Agents, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, or myself, on the premises.

oc9 d3taw1&w3 JOHN THATCHER.

Pensacola, Florida.

Splendid Opportunity for Investment.

The Pensacola City Company

Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870,

AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS,

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE

CITY LOTS!

Most eligibly located both for

Business and Residences.

WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. With a harbor unrivaled on the Gulf; with interior communication by rail now established and every day improving; with commerce offering in all directions; nothing is required to make Pensacola the principal seat of Gulf trade but intelligent enterprise and prudent use of capital.

No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy. A. E. MAXWELL, President Pensacola City Company.

oc19 d3

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 dtt

STEAM PUMPS, HAND PUMPS, POWER PUMPS, For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns. *Hydraulic Presses, &c.* SAD AND DOG IRONS. **McGowan Brothers,** P. & M. CO. Send for Circular. 94 and 96 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O. oc18 deod3m

New Goods! New Goods!

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

JUST received a large stock of the latest styles of

Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Chemisettes,
Bridal Veils, Lace Flounces;
Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
also
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;

AT THE

CHEAP LACE STORE,

oc15 103½ FOURTH STREET.

Public Speaking.

HON. JAS. SPEED, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Beck's Hall, Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Ackly Hall, " Thursday, Oct. 20.
Middletown, Jefferson co., Saturday, Oct. 22.
Blackwell's, Henry co., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lagrange, Oldham co., Saturday, Oct. 29.
Newcastle, Henry co., Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking in Louisville at 7½ o'clock P. M.; other places at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hon. James Speed and Colonel B. H. Bristow

WILL speak at Newcastle, Henry county, on Saturday Oct. 22. oc13 d4d

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. L. L. ANDERSON.

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.

Office on Second st., in the rear of People's Bank.

Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on favorable terms.

N. B.—Our Mr. Anderson has control of a limited amount of money, which he will loan on approved security to parties insuring with us. oc22 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE BROWNSVILLE AND OHIO R.R., BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 26, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of October 26, 1870, for the grubbing and clearing, graduation and trestle-work of the line of this road between the city of Brownsville and the town of Friendship, in Dyer county, a distance of 23¼ miles.

Plans, profiles, and specifications can be examined and all other necessary information obtained at this office on and after October 18.

Separate proposals must be submitted for each mile section, and propositions will be considered for one-half mile sections.

The railroad company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals where terms may not be considered satisfactory.

The favorable character of the work, and the facilities offered by the adjoining country for supplies, recommend it to the attention of all contractors.

W. D. PICKETT, Chf. Engineer.

se27 d1m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. W. Vogdes and John Tehan, jr., retiring. H. P. Bradshaw is charged with the settlement of all accounts.

H. P. BRADSHAW, F. W. VOGDES, JOHN TEHAN, JR.

Sept. 10, 1870.

H. P. BRADSHAW,

ARCHITECT,

Office, Corner Bullitt and Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY. oc11 d1m

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention. oc11 dtf

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT C. BOWLING, of Logan county, as a candidate for Judge in the Fourth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Rogers. se24 deod2t*

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. se22 d2m

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au28 d2m

MEDICINES.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, **Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life,** is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.

jy28 SaTu&Th&wly

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 665 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

Cloakings.

15 PCS Silk Velvet;
20 pcs Patent Velveteens, assorted colors;
25 pcs Chinchilla Cloakings, " "
20 pcs Felt " "
5 pcs Honeycomb " "
125 pcs black, brown, & gold mixed Repellants;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Gloves.

200 DOZ Courvoisier black, white, and colored Kid Gloves;
300 doz Empress black, white, and colored Kid Gloves;
Plush-lined, Cloth, and Berlin Gloves;
Buck, Sheep, and Dog-skin Gauntlets;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.

A COMPLETE stock of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Hosiery.

5,000 DOZ white and colored ribbed Lambs' Wool Hose;
5,000 doz white and colored plain Lambs' Wool Hose;
1,000 doz Misses' white and colored plain Lambs' Wool Hose;
500 doz Ladies' Cotton fleeced Hose;
1,000 doz Misses' full fashioned fancy Wool Hose;
500 doz Men's Lambs' Wool Half Hose;
500 doz Men's Merino " "
500 doz Shaker Socks;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BOYD WINCHESTER,

THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Middletown, Jefferson county, Saturday, Oct. 22.
Blackwell's, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 29.
Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5.
Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. oc8

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Notice to Shippers of Stock

AFTER the 22d of September, 1870, all Stock shipped to and from Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be received and delivered at their new Stock Depot, situate at the crossing of Seventh street and the railroad.

Joseph Campion is appointed Stock Agent for this Company. ALBERT FINK, General Superintendent.

se20 d1m

THE

RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO

Now offer, to package buyers only, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT

188 Church Street,

NEW YORK.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every lady, old or young. They are proper for all seasons. They never go out of fashion; For sale by leading jobbers through the West. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR **Richmond's "Quaker" Prints.**

au28 eod6m-30p

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.)

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 83 Second st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

v8 eod6t

RAILROADS.

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chi[cago] RAILWA[Y]

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. Leaving Bridge Depot at ... Arrive at ...

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their offices at the Bridge Depot. M. SLOAT, Gen'l ...

S. E. HOOPER, G. T. A.

GREAT THROUGH RO[UTE]

North, East, and We[st]

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R.

J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except ... Pullman's Palace Cars through to ... Philadelphia, and New York without ... via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars ... to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. ... Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, via Bee Line, without change ... Pullman's Palace Car through to ... Philadelphia and New York without ...

8:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making ... tions East and West, with through cars ... Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs ... Tickets—On Sunday through cars to the ... cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the ... 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of ... Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, ... Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland ave. ... Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. ...

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashv[ille]

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVI[LLE]

RAILROAD LIN[E]

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows ...

Leave. [Sept. 11, 1870.]

5:30 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail ...
6:15 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express ...
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail ...
7:30 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail ...
3:00 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation ...

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile ... and Nashville and Southeastern Express ... daily. All other trains daily except Sunday ...

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be ... ☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks ... formation as to Sleeping Cars, Through Conne... with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at ... Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner ... and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard ... Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner ... and Broadway.

au4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l ...

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the ... ger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at ... m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at ... p. m. GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engineer. T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer.

Louisville and Cincinn[ati]

SHORT-LINE R. [R.]

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 H[ours]

	Leave.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:05 a m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:10 a m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:05 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:10 p m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	5:35 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:45 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	4:55 p m

je12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintend...

FINANCIAL.

E. H. DELMAR. ...

EMANUEL H. DELMAR & BRO.

STOCK, BOND, AND FINANC[IAL] BROKERS.

LOANS promptly negotiated on every description of marketable securities. Call and short loans on U. S. bonds procured at a few hours' ... in New York rates. General agents Western ... Note Co. No. 44 Third st., north of Main, ... isville, Ky. oc12 d1mx ...

Louisville, Cincinnati, and L[ex]ington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bon[ds]

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at ... price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and ... interest, and may be had on application ... Treasurer of the company. No discount or ... sions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $100,000 of a ... issue of one million of dollars, the payment ... which is secured by a mortgage lien on all ... property and franchises of the company, embr... their line of road from Louisville to Lexington ... Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed ... in first-rate running order, and in full and succ... operation, and on all their equipment, and ... other property and franchises of the company. The ... mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amou... to a little over $3,100,000; but the whole mort... liens, including these bonds, amount to little ... over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security ... safe investment for a good return of interest ... price at which they are offered. Those wishing ... the amount will do well to make early applica... The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the in... payable semi-annually on the first days of April ... October. The principal is payable at thirty ... date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through ... banks or express conveyance as may be directed. NORVIN GREEN, Presid... W. H. REYNEDTS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

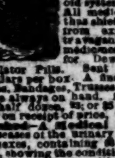
MEDICAL.

Western Medical Institute,

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman ... speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 187 Sycamore st., Cincinnati. No charge until cured. Young men residing at ... to satisfy vigor by ... call or send stamp for confidential circular ... noticing advertised quacks ... cases. Patients boarded. Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&w...

Galen's Head Dispensar[y]

Established 1850, Chartered 1851.



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the ... Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces ... male and female always on hand. Price of Safes, single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen ... securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 48 large pages, cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from ... P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 72 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP: Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP: Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP: Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. au8 d&w3m

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases ... has had more experience than any other physician in America ... has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases ... Gonorrhea, cured in from two to five days ... Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism ... Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists ... Before applying medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates ... and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office ... FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—For all obstructions ... Office hours ... Consultation free ... Office, 104 Fifth st., bet. Market ... 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

M. C. RAMSEY,

JEWELER.

FOURTH STREET, is receiving his Fall Stock of New and beautiful Goods, always on hand, every variety of Pebbles, fine spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c. ...

Courier-Journal.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

LITERARY.

I.

The Galaxy for November.

The Galaxy for November is at hand with as interesting and varied contents as usual. Justine McCarty's novel comes first, for steady-going, old-fashioned readers; 'Overland' supplies the sensational part, left vacant by Chas. Reade, and not a very noticeable tale, "Nothing by Halves" completes the usual amount of fiction. Carl Benson contributes one of his capital articles on a subject of present interest entitled "Reminiscences of the King of Prussia." Ex-Secretary Welles writes about Sumter and the measures for its relief in 1861. Then comes one of those fascinating semi-scientific articles, peculiar to the Galaxy, called the "Reality of Medicine." Sketches follow of Dumas and Monsignore Capel, the latter the original of Catesby in Disraeli's Lothair. Some passable poetry and the best part of the magazine, the last fifty pages, including Twain's jokes, the Galaxy Miscellany, and Review of Current Literature, English and foreign, closes this number, which is equal to any of its predecessors.

II.

Announcements of New Books.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers in continuation of their edition of George Sand's novels will follow up Miss Vaughan's translation of "The Snow Man" with "The Miller of Angibault," translated by Miss Dewey, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dewey. This is one of the best of the French romancer's earlier books, and is somewhat in the style of her "Consuelo." They have their edition of Judd's "Margaret" nearly ready, and have made that always fascinating story for the first time into a very handsome book. They will issue Mr. E. E. Hale's Old and New Story with the completed title of "Ten Times One is Ten; The Possible Reformation," which the author, perhaps with a slight touch of the infatuation now and then seen in authors, considers his very best production. It will make a volume similar in size to the collections of Ingham stories, published by another house. Messrs. Roberts will publish also an original volume by Miss Harriet W. Preston, known to the public as the translator of the Madame Swetchine papers, entitled "Aspendale; a Story and an Essay," being a tale of New England rural life, with an essay interwoven with the narrative, like, and yet not like, the books of Mr. Arthur Helps. Another book by that peculiar Englishman, "Essays Written in the Intervals of Business; to which is added Organization in Daily Life," will be ready in a few weeks. The 'Essays' are on a great variety of themes, and as brief, if not as compact, as those of Lord Bacon. The paper on "Organization" is more elaborate, and fills nearly half the volume. A new edition of Walter Savage Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia" will meet a want long felt among cultivated people for one of the most remarkable books of a remarkable writer, and one of the most successful attempts ever made to picture ancient Greek life to modern eyes. The one leading gift-book of this house, Konewka's silhouette pictures to Goethe's "Faust," will be ready in November. Each of the thirteen pictures will be placed on a page by itself; and on the opposite page will be given an extract, made by permission from Mr. Bayard Taylor's translation, which Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. will issue about the same time. To the Roberts catalogue of juvenile books should be added a little quarto of "The Nightly Pranks of Puck," from the German of Ludwig Bund, translated by Charles T. Brooks, with nine of Konewka's inimitable silhouette illustrations, and all for fifty cents.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GEN. McCLELLAN is mentioned as the coming Police Superintendent of New York.

PETER GOTGERSON, of Minnesota, is bankrupt, with nothing left but his good name.

OLD JUDGE BAILY, of Demopolis, Ala., died in his chair on hearing of the death of Lee.

THERE is nothing hum-drum about Chicago. Everybody there lives a divorcified life.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is in health again and will sail for this country on the 25th, or as soon as she can, sir.

HERE'S enterprise: The Cincinnati Enquirer "learns from its Southern exchanges that General Lee is dead."

SHOT-GUNS are gradually coming into favor at charivari, and young men are becoming chary very of such celebrations.

A CHICAGO German couple have just secured their third divorce. The worthy Teuton excuses himself with—"Its der vorce uv circumstances."

THE first colored juror in Logan county, Ohio, is telegraphed as Micajob Dionery. He represents the dyin' cry of make-a-job juries in Logan, as he works for the glory of the thing.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is to join the victorious legions of Republican France and hurl the Prussian despot from his toppling throne. This sounds like Gascon aid, but George is going in, and mayhap its the hand of Providence.

JOHN WALDESCHATTY, of McGregor, Iowa, ran a big knife into his thigh, and after the surgeons were through with him he was ready for the undertaker. They don't know which killed him, the knife or ether. It might have been ether.

THE Sigourney (Iowa) News relates that the Rev. Y. J. Holloway, the Methodist minister at that place, has abandoned his wife and child, and, under the pretense of going to Conference, eloped for his old home in Mississippi.

MARK TWAIN has this advice for young men with literary aspirations: "Write without pay until somebody offers pay. If nobody offers pay within three years, the candidate may look upon this circumstance with the most implicit confidence as the sign that sawing wood is what he was intended for."

THE Chicago Post publishes two "verses," one of which is Tom Hood's and the other the Post's. Can anybody tell which is which:

"His death, which happened in his berth,
At forty-odd befel;
They went and told the sexton, and
The sexton tolled the bell."

"The pagan ere he breathed his last
Discovered what to do:
The trader sold the coolie, and
The coolie soled the shoe."

A SIOUX CITY paper says: "One of our physicians was called on yesterday to visit a lady residing beyond Perry Creek. On examination it was found that a large, irregular hole had been bored in her head just behind the ear. A closer examination proved that vermin from her artificial hair had forced their way nearly through the bone. The doctor who attended her described her condition as horrible."

SIGNOR GARIBOLDI, the artistic fresco painter who decorated Booth's theater, sent in a bill lately for a piece of work. The bill was for one thousand dollars. Mr. Booth sent for Gariboldi and told him he could get the work done, if not as satisfactorily to the connoisseur, just as good for the general public, for a price not exceeding four hundred dollars. "Ah, si, Signor," said Gariboldi, "I can go to see Bowery and see Hamlet by same author as you play, same words as you speak, for twenty-five cents, but if I want to see you play Hamlet, I pay one dollar and fifty cents, and I do see latter and so does see whole country. Those who can appreciate zee Hamlet you can play, can appreciate zee fresco work Gariboldi paints." Booth knocked under.

THE scientific editor of the new independent paper in Chicago says: "There are a good many people in the world—highly respectable, without doubt, but not overstocked with liberality, nor distinguished for intellectual expansion—who not only read nothing that is not in strict conformity with those psychical calculi which they call their opinions, but who are strongly opposed to the publication of things unpalatable to themselves, for fear they may be read, to bad effect, by others." The exposure of these people is bad enough, but when any newspaper or set of newspapers has no more respect for opinions than to call them psychical calculi, let such publications perish.

THE Montgomery Advertiser of the 15th, in mentioning Mr. Gideon J. Tucker's connection with the editorial management of the New York Democrat, says: "It is with pleasure we learn that Mr. Tucker has employed the services as assistant editor of William G. Waller, a gallant Southern officer in the late war, a grandson of the late ex-President Tyler, and connected by marriage with the Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederate States. Mr. Waller's family, like thousands of others, was ruined in fortune by the war, and he now seeks with his pen to maintain a manly independence. The Democrat could have done no better than to engage his services. He is talented and energetic, and we are sure will make his mark as a journalist." Mr. Tucker has very recently yielded the management of the Democrat to other hands, but we hope that Mr. Waller still retains his position.

HENRY LEE, F. L. S., writes to the editor of the Lancet in regard to the paralytic seizures from which Chang, one of the Siamese twins, has recently suffered. He has received letters from the twins and their families which induce him to believe in the possibility of their separation in case of the predecease of one of them. A letter from one of Chang's daughters says that her father is low-spirited, can scarcely move without assistance, and that his whole right side is perfectly useless. "Uncle tries to cheer him up, but he has nothing to say." From the sentence mentioning Eng's endeavors to cheer and comfort his brother, Dr. Lee infers in each a distinct and separate volition and vitality, and hence that Chang could successfully be cut from the dead body of Eng should the latter die first.

THE New York Sun says: "On Saturday afternoon a plainly dressed gentleman, who carried a small travel-worn bag, called at the United States Marshal's office in Chambers street and made a modest inquiry for General Sharpe. Joe, the errand boy, hesitated about ushering him into the Marshal's private room, having been ordered not to admit any one, but he was relieved from his suspense by the appearance of the gallant General at the door. The stranger said, 'General Sharpe, I believe,' and then presented his card. Without stopping to look at the card, the Marshal, who was in great haste to take the steamboat Mary Powell for his home in Ulster county, brusquely replied: 'I am in a great hurry, sir, and can't talk with you now. Come some other time.' The visitor then replied, 'I am the Attorney-General of the United States.' This answer turned the tables. Marshal Sharpe didn't go to Ulster."

THE managing editor of the Brooklyn Union, according to the New York Free Press, is a promising young man named Kenward Philp. Once he went to board, and, diplomatically making love to one of the landlady's daughters, was frequently gratified by the receipt of handfuls of fine Havana cigars, which the confiding girl stole from a fellow-boarder. On one occasion, being somewhat impecunious, and fearing that a want of food might give a meager look of ideas to his generally substantial articles, he repaired to Delmonico's Broadway saloon, and ordered a first-class five-dollar dinner. A Jersey countryman sat opposite to the eminently genteel Philp, and, being economically minded, satisfied his hunger on a twenty-five cent plate of hash. Our bright-eyed journalist was reading a paper, and, with his customary consideration and suavity, offered it to the countryman. While Jersey, overcome with this unlooked-for piece of politeness, was in the act of receiving the paper, Philp hanged checks, and left immediately.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser tells an anecdote of Gen. Lee that occurred a few years before the outbreak of the war. Among the most frequent visitors at the mansion on Arlington Heights were the Fairfaxes of Alexandria. Mrs. Fairfax was one of the General's particular favorites, and the attractions of her society were not least among the other inducements that tempted him so often from Arlington to Alexandria. One cold December morning, while riding through the streets of that most delectable settlement, he espied Mrs. F. approaching from the direction in which he was going. A few minutes later he had dismounted and engaged her in conversation. The lady had armed herself against the inclemency of the weather by carrying a white muff, with which she relieved the tendency of her nose to assume a too brilliant pink, by pressing it every few moments to that frost-beleaguered organ. In doing this many of the hairs came off upon her vail, a fact which the General noticed, but did not refer to until he saw a friend turning an adjacent corner and coming that way, who was somewhat notorious as a quiz. Speaking hurriedly, in an altered tone of voice, and, with an affected air of trepidation, he turned to Mrs. Fairfax and said: 'My dear madame, here comes Judge ——! Do permit me to remove those hairs from your vail—they're the same color as my beard!'

SCENE in a Chicago police station, by the artist of the Republican: "'Now, you fellow, d—n it! what's your name?' 'Drunk,' was the monosyllabic answer, after a moment's pause. 'Drunk! h—ll of course you're drunk; who the devil said you wer'nt drunk, but drunk ain't your name, is it?' 'Drunk,' echoed the unfortunate in a feebler tone, and with his head sinking upon his bosom. 'What in thunder shall we book him?' appealingly asked the policeman, who, being one of the sixty days' men, wasn't quite up to all the ropes. 'It's no use putting his name down as 'drunk,' is it?' 'Persuade him a little, Bill,' remarked a policeman who had just come in without any fixed purpose; 'persuade him a little; look here, I'll fix him.' And confidingly seizing the transgressor by the throat, the Good Samaritan attempted to choke out of him an answer to the interrogatory. 'D—n you, tell me your name, or by G— I'll shake every bone out of your body. Who in thunder are you?' The man grew black and blue in the face—a face that still retained some traces of intelligence; his eyes half started from his head, and every trace of blood left his lips, but still he varied not from his original declaration, and gasped out, 'Dr-dr-un-nk.' 'What's he in for?' said the Samaritan to police officer Bill. 'Only drunk,' was the apologetic response. 'Well, as the curse won't give his name, make it disorderly also, and let his name go to h—l.' The name of the unknown having been thus satisfactorily disposed of, he was hurriedly and roughly searched, and then hustled into a cell already denizened by a couple of negroes, two men dead drunk, and three or four more who were just drunk enough to be very pugnacious."

RATHER DROWN THAN MARRY.

Two Erring Lovers throw Themselves Into the Mississippi.

A Remarkable Double Suicide.

[From the New Orleans Times, 13th.]

At fifteen minutes past 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, two unhappy human beings, Andrew Ryan, aged twenty-three, and Jenney Sweeney, only seventeen, leaped into the Mississippi river and were drowned. No costly silks or miraculous lace added interest or respectability to the ghastly spectacle; they were only two human beings, coping in fearful earnestness with calamity, only youth and inexperience bewildered at the vicissitudes of life, bent on ending it.

Andrew Ryan was only a car-driver on the Annunciation-street line, and Jennie, a Scottish lassie, residing with her friends near Sorapuru Market. The old, old story overwhelmed them, but this time the man (car-driver notwithstanding) was indeed a man. They had loved, been imprudent, and the boon, which a beneficent but to some ideas indiscreet Providence gives to rich and poor alike, was preparing for the fierce contest with life, unnamed and unhallowed by any priest or holy man.

Marriage seemed impossible. Many hours were passed late last night in earnest talk. They met again this morning on the wharf, between Philip and Sorapuru streets, and after a few hurried words, their very last on earth, took the fatal step. Ryan plunged in first, and Jennie with a fearful shriek quickly followed. The mate of a vessel lying near seems to have been the only witness, and notwithstanding his strenuous efforts at a rescue they were unavailing.

Had a woman in *moire antique* gazed with dilated eyes at the man who, in the sight of God at least, was her husband; had she seen the turbid waters whiten and close over him; had she in a frenzy followed, there would have been food for romance. Jennie, in all probability, wore chintz. The few brief moments between that maddening spectacle and the watery grave in the eyes of angels must have been terrific; but we of the world judge by appearances, and merely record the fact.

LATER.—Our reporter, since the above appeared in print, visited the wharf, Post 48, and found there several parties searching for the bodies of the unfortunate suicides.

Mr. John Donegan, the step father of Ryan, residing at 12 Port street, Third District, was present with his wife, and gave the following statement:

His son had, to his knowledge, the affections of Jane Sweeney about six months. He and his wife repeatedly advised him to marry the girl, after they ascertained that she expected to become a mother. On Monday evening, at about half-past 10 o'clock, when on a visit with Jane at Donegan's house, the latter asked Ryan what was the matter with him. Ryan answered, "What do you see the matter with me? Give us a drink." There being no coffeehouse open at that time, the liquor was not procured, and Ryan was perfectly sober when he left with Jane.

The latter looking at a picture in the room, a battle scene in Ireland, with some wounded and dying soldiers, said to Mrs. Donegan, "that's the way Andrew will look in a short time." Mrs. Donegan asked the girl what she meant by this remark, and she said, "before we get down to Canal street, Andrew will look like this. If I get a baby, he will never see it." Andrew in parting said, "I shall never bother you any more." The watchman on the pier, Mr. Edward Manning, while walking over at about 12½ o'clock A. M. to the Sorapuru market, noticed the couple coming from Philip street towards the wharf. They had been in the market and said "That's our last cup of coffee." Jane said: "There's the watchman," pointing towards Mr. Manning, when Ryan answered: "What do I care for the watchman?" They went away from the wharf towards Sorapuru street, where Ryan had resided for about four months with a Mrs. Kennedy. The latter lady told the reporter that the girl was staying at Ryan's room on Monday night, having waited for him all day, and that when she, as usual, knocked on his door on Tuesday morning, about five o'clock, he answered "all right." She then went into her yard and returning she found the door open and the two gone.

At about half-past 5 o'clock in the morning Mr. Manning, while watching opposite the ship J. A. Thompson, lying at pier 48, heard a plunge into the water, and noticed a man in the river; at the same time a girl jumped from the wharf to the sloping pier and into the river. The man closed his arms around her, and both sank at once.

The washerwoman of Ryan stated that he had told her about some of his clothes, and that she need not mind them, as he would not want them any more.

Ryan was an excellent swimmer, having often swam the river on a wager.

Up to a late hour the bodies had not been recovered.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

An Old Gambler's Account of the Maryland Gentlemen's Club.

Ins and Outs of Gaming.

[Communication in New York World.]

In your valuable paper of September 12 an article attracted my attention, headed as follows:

A Gorgeous Gaming Palace—Description of the Maryland Gentlemen's Club in Baltimore—Scenes of Enchantment and Dazzling Splendor—Dedicatory Banquet—The Bank Opens its Career by Winning a Stake of $30,000.

On that important occasion your correspondent, no doubt, was found with the other 149 invited guests in "grand costume," that is, in black coats and pantaloons, white vest, and necktie. From the glowing description he has given us of the affair I have no hesitation in saying that such an aristocratic gathering has never been seen in this country before upon the dedicatory opening of any of its numerous gaming palaces. It is quite refreshing to read about the refined taste displayed in the fitting up of this establishment, without taking into consideration the immense wealth it contains. The table loaded with massive silver plate, European imported glassware, bouquets of flowers that cost $250, the massive silver ice-holder that adorned the center of the table; and we must not forget the two silver pitchers, two feet in hight, that cost $1,000 each, and the $20,000 worth of wines in the cellar.

How I should have envied those "most distinguished men of Maryland, members of the State Legislature, judges of the higher courts, and a score or so of representatives, contractors," &c., while enjoying the rich wines and seventeen courses of the magnificent table of the firm of Sleighter, Carboy & Packer, did I not know how dearly

THEY WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR IT.

How elaborately your correspondent has described the fitting up of each room—"The costly works of art, such as rare paintings, marble statues and statues of bronze, the massive chandeliers, Parian marble mantels, curtains pendant from cornices of rosewood, with gold borders, fine lace window curtains backed by heavy damask ones, seamless dark-blue velvet carpets thick enough to stifle the heaviest footfall, imported beds, that cost $500 apiece, for the use of such players as wished to take early trains, or who had imbibed so much champagne during the evening that they were unable to navigate homewards." It is a pity your correspondent did not find a worthier theme for his prolific brain than writing up

AN ARISTOCRATIC "SKIN-SHOP."

My gambler's experience is matured, and I flatter myself that I am as thoroughly versed in the "ins and outs" of gambling as any person in this country. The proprietors of the new christened "Maryland Gentlemen's Club" had no design on the purse of your correspondent; far from it. They fly after loftier game than poor devils of newspaper correspondents; but when they invited him to their palace it was in expectation of his writing that very article. I wonder if, while writing it, the idea ever crossed the brains of your correspondent as to how the proprietors were to

REMUNERATE THEMSELVES

for their expenditures. He tells us "that the total cost of furnishing the house amounted to $50,000, and that does not include the various works of art—such as rare paintings and statues—and the dinner service, for which the sum of $20,000 was paid to one European firm alone." This would make a sum of $70,000. In addition to this, he states that the cellars contain $20,000 of wines. I have every reason to believe that the fitting up of this establishment cost a large sum of money, but I would rather believe that the figures would come far nearer $60,000 than $95,000. Of course, your correspondent will naturally think that the faro-bank will win back these enormous outlays, and that such men as those guests in the "black coats and pants, and white vests and neckties," will have to lose it. Let us commence making figures, and put them at the most moderate estimate. We will say the fitting up of the establishment as it stands cost $70,000. The interest on that sum would realize at 6 per cent. per annum, $4,200. It will take at least $200 on an average to run the house daily. Leaving out Sundays this will amount to $63,400 per annum. So before a card is turned out of the box, without speaking of the wear and tear of furniture, the game is loser $67,600. This $67,600 must be made from the splits of the bank, which is really the only percentage that faro has.

FARO

is the only banking game of chance whose percentage cannot be clearly calculated, and the only one whose percentage can be evaded by the players. The stake played upon a case-card is an equal hazard between dealer and player. Now the ablest mathematicians who have yet tried to unravel the percentage of faro have been unable to make it reach 1½ per cent. We will say, then, that it is 1½ per cent. In order to realize $67,600 worth of splits in a year there must be $4,500,000 hazarded against the bank in a year. Four million five hundred thousand dollars hazarded in a gambling house in one year! Wonderful! There is not that amount hazarded at play in Baltimore altogether in five years. Shrewd lawyers, learned doctors, wily politicians, thrifty merchants, calculating stock brokers, &c., while eating the rich viands and drinking the racy wines of the "Maryland Gentlemen's Club," reflect that the "club" must win to make it profitable or make it even support itself. Your correspondent has graphically described the veiled prophet. Let us snatch the mystic veil aside and

SHOW HIS DEFORMITY.

No. — Calvert street, the present location of the "Maryland Gentlemen's Club," has been used as a gambling house for the last thirty-five years. In that time it has had many owners, and none of them have been known to have made a fortune in it up to 1865. In 1861 it fell into the hands of

DOC. SLEIGHTER.

Sleighter has seen about thirty-five summers. He is handsome, vain, and fond of flattery. Besides, he has a very exalted opinion of his own importance. He was born and raised in the city of Baltimore, but, to his misfortune, his education was sadly neglected, he being at present unable to write and scarcely able to read. He was brought up in the butchering business, and attended to it closely while in it. He belonged to the Plug Uglies when that refined order ruled the city of Baltimore. The Doc's initiation into the mysteries of gambling was among his own craft. With them he learned to play poker and other short card games. From these games he tried his hand again at the small faro games, and, finally, got to dealing snaps and taking interest in small games. At last he

ABANDONED HIS STALL IN THE MARKET,

threw aside his knife and steel, and devoted his attention entirely to gambling. When he rented No. — Calvert street, in 1861, he took with him into partnership a Mr. Thompson and a man named Bishop. The trio put up a small bank, the Doctor being the largest shareholder. Although the limit of the game was unusually small—being only $6 25—yet in the first year the bank made $20,000 clear of its expenses. The same luck during the three following years staid with the bank, when Thompson left the house with

A NEAT LITTLE FORTUNE

of $40,000. Sleighter now retained three-fourths of the bank and Bishop one-fourth. The house was closed to all resident gamblers and the roughs. A kitchen and a dining-table was added, and dinners and suppers were provided for the guests of the establishment. The Doctor wanted to cater for a better class of players than the rough and bad characters he had made his money from. He brought to his aid an old *chevalier d'industrie* named Perry Lyle, who had spent the last fifty years of his life in Baltimore, Richmond and Lynchburg, and around the court-houses and springs of Virginia, seeking for soft games of poker and brag. Perry Lyle proved a powerful auxiliary to Sleighter's house, his extensive acquaintances among lovers of cards, and his address made him a capital roper. A succession of five years' luck made Sleighter fearless; he had accumulated $80,000, and his highest ambition was to be considered the

BIGGEST GAMBLER IN THE COUNTRY.

All transient gamblers coming to Baltimore were invited to play at his bank, and that same bank that started with the humble limit of $6 25 was now unlimited. While banks within the city of New York, owned by seven or eight of the wealthiest gamblers of the place, would only take from a person a $300 stake, Sleighter's bank would turn for thousands. The Doctor became very extravagant. He drove on the road the finest trotters. Kept an extra family. Nearly all his wearing apparel was ordered in Paris. Every pleasant evening he was to be found on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, dressed in variegated colors, adorned with either a red, green, or yellow necktie, as large as a hand bouquet. The bosom and sleeves of his shirt sparkled with diamonds.

HE LOVED SLEIGHTER,

and naturally imagined everybody else admired him. With him everything was display. When walking with a companion along the street he would borrow of him a $5 note to toss to a beggar; but if, in private, a subscription list for aiding the sick or burying the dead was placed in his hands, he would treat it with indifference. At last

FORTUNE DESERTED HER FAVORITE.

In one winter he lost $35,000 playing poker. In addition to this drawback, his faro bank refused to win any longer; both large and small betters were successful against it. A man in the insurance business in Baltimore beat it out of $40,000 between 1866 and 1867. Following on the heels of these losses, the New York lottery man beat it out of $17,000 in two sittings. These losses began to bring Sleighter down to the bed-rock; and, for the first time since he turned out as a gamester, did he feel the want of money. To keep his bank going he called on his old partner, Thompson, for a loan of $10,000; but that individual gave him the cold shoulder in his distress. He then applied to his partner, Bishop, for a smaller loan; but the $10,000 that that gentleman had taken from the house out of his share in the bank, and [illegible] which he would [illegible] to oblige his friend. By mortgaging his private residence the Doc was enabled for awhile to keep his bank to its pristine glory, but ill-luck soon ate up the mortgaged house, and, as faro bank cannot be carried on on the credit system, the Doc was forced to borrow money on his reputation, which stood fairer outside of the gambling fraternity. In this manner, by borrowing from everybody he could, he managed to sustain his bank nearly a year, until he found himself $40,000 in debt and his station abandoning him. His house was the resort of the wealthiest and most influential men of the State, and had thousands to lose if the bank could win it. One year of his former luck would have reinstated him; but fortune did not will it so.

NO SQUARER GAMBLER

could be found in this country than Sleighter. He was ever watchful that no foul play of any description should be done in his house. His dealers could not cheat the most verdant fools, even if permitted. By his sterling qualities in this respect Sleighter built up one of the finest faro games in this country; but constant ill-luck, debts, poverty staring him in the face, and the desire of regaining his former position, changed the "sea green incorruptible." For several years back the eyes of the two card sharpers of Washington City have been bent on Sleighter. The untold wealth that visited his house attracted their cupidity; they never ceased buzzing in his ears "how easy it was to reach the treasure, and how nonsensical it was to permit a set of green fools to carry off his money when it was so easy to get theirs." One of these persons was Packer, the present partner of Sleighter. Sleighter, in his last throes of anguish, borrowed a few thousands from Packer to keep his game from going under way. When it was gone he called for more, but Packer couldn't see it. He told Sleighter that he had no money to give up for "square faro;" but, if he wanted to open

A STUNNER OF A HOUSE,

and put his friend Carboy in it, he had $100,000 to throw up for that. This offer was made and accepted last spring. A few months previous to the closing of No. — for its renovation, there assembled there a

GALAXY OF WHIST PLAYERS,

and no finer can be found anywhere than in and around Baltimore. Among them can be named Mr. W——, a lawyer; old Judge C——, who would not have his wife know that he entered a gambling-house for a priceless jewel; still he is in one every day of his life but Sundays; there is Mr. H——, a wealthy whisky manufacturer; a Mr. L——, a Jew, and several others. These whist parties usually met at Sleighter's four or five times during a year, and continued their play for one or two weeks at a time. The betting would be heavy, the stakes reaching sometimes as high as $500 a corner, and the parties never separated without heavy sums of money changing hands. It was here that Sleighter met

HIS FIRST FALL.

Determined that the whist party who had formerly carried off his money should not get away this time unscathed, he sent to Washington for his present partner, Carboy, and also for a gentleman named Shoomater, who keeps a sample-room on the avenue, which supplies all the principal bagnios of the city with wines. In addition to this mode of revenue, Mr. Shoomater is in for any sure thing in the way of cards, never forgetting to pick up any of the genteel "gulls" he can find and roping them to some of the numerous aristocratic skinning houses that Washington City is so bountifully blessed with. These two *chevaliers d'industrie* manage by *finesse*, such as stocking and stowing each other's hands, to fleece the whist parties out of thousands of dollars inside of a week.

MR. CARBOY,

of the present firm of Sleighter, Carboy & Packer, is a native of the District of Columbia. He is about 45 years of age, and has a fine, commanding figure, wears a "powerful long" beard dresses richly, but not foppishly. He has received a fair education, is no fool, and is possessed of an extra amount of vanity. He loves money for the enjoyment it buys, and among those most congenial to his taste are women and playing against faro banks. Mr. Carboy has the reputation among sharpers of being

A NO. 1 CHEATER,

or, in other words, the best workman in the United States with a pack of cards. The suppleness of his fingers is truly wonderful. Many gamblers are a little shy of him when they see him sitting behind a "square" faro bank, for Carboy has dealt "square" faro—that is, when his players would stand none of his nonsense. But one crime Mr. Carboy was never yet guilty of, and that is putting up his own money in a "square" faro bank. His tongue has the pliability of his fingers, and has aided him during his gambling career in getting stakers to back his interest. Scarcely a winter has passed for twenty years that Mr. Carboy has not been the principal dealer in some one of the aristocratic skin-houses of Washington City. He is now in his zenith, and all ——

THE SLAUGHTERING AND SLASHING

that will be done in the new *maison de jeu* of Sleighter, Carboy & Packer will be performed by Mr. Carboy. "The most distinguished men of Maryland, members of the State Legislature, judges of the higher courts, and the scores of representatives, contractors, &c.," whenever they have any fixed card upon which to bet their moneys, the supple fingers of Mr. Carboy will make them come the wrong way for their high mightinesses. Whenever they have no fixed cards to bet their moneys upon, but ramble with it all over the lay-out, "trimmed and sanded cards" will be placed in the box by the indomitable Carboy for their especial benefit, and the pliable fingers of the refined Carboy will capture their bets as fast as they are placed upon the lay-out.

MR. PACKER.

The gentleman who winds up this remarkable trio is a native of the city of Washington. Outside of the mysteries of a two-card box and the knowledge of taking care of what plunder he has derived from it, he is as ignorant a "cuss" as ever belonged to the District of Columbia. He is a short, heavy, and bandy-legged fellow, with a bullet head containing two piercing black eyes and a face badly pock-marked. To see him once is never to forget him, or to never look upon his like again. At the commencement of the war he opened a skinning shop on Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors below Willard's Hotel, which he kept up to last spring. It is said that he made $150,000 in it and saved it. He also has made considerable money speculating in property. Packer was never known to have taken a "square" chance in his life. It is he who has furnished the moneys to fit up the "Maryland Gentlemen's Club Houses," a speculation that will realize to its proprietors $1,000,000 in two years, unless the authorities interfere with it, or the race of fools suddenly dies out.

A Sister-in-Law Pours Boiling Coffee Upon a Mother and Her Babe.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.]

A household on George street, whose name we withhold, for the present at least, recently experienced a sensation of a horrible character. The family consisted of a couple that had been married only a year or two, a babe that was born to them about two weeks since, and a sister of the husband who had but recently been released from Longview Lunatic Asylum, and had taken up her residence with her brother about two weeks previous to the confinement of the sister-in-law. The second morning after the birth of the child this crazy woman went to the bed in which the mother and babe were lying helpless, taking with her from the stove a pot of boiling coffee, and deliberately dashed the scalding fluid and the "grounds" over both of them. The mother's face and breasts were burned in a shocking manner. On the breasts the sediment, almost as quick and as powerful in its action as red hot coals, ate out large pieces of flesh. The infant was burned from head to foot.

Strange to say, the husband and father, instead of securing his sister, and leaving her properly disposed of, made every effort to hush the matter up, and also aided her, or aided her, to make her escape from the city by rail the next morning. She has not been heard of since, and this "husband," who is a bakery foreman, has not made his appearance at his house since the day of this affair. The unfortunate woman can not say whether the fiendish deed was the result of raging insanity, or of a deliberate determination to put her and her child out of the way. What the man's idea of the affair may be is not known. It is simply said of him that he has expressed a desire that the child may survive, "but wished to God Betty (his sister) might have killed the mother."

It is remarkable that there is a fair chance for the recovery of mother and babe.

Beecher Painting Hell Again.

[From the New York Sun, 17th.]

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was densely packed yesterday, and Mr. Beecher, who seemed on his mettle, preached an unusually eloquent sermon. The subject was the future punishment of the wicked. The reverend gentleman reviewed the doctrine of the orthodox churches on the subject, and remarked that the idea of hell as defined in the standard writings of the old school was a mediæval one, derived from the teachings of the monks. He gave illustrations from Dante's "Inferno," and from Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," and said that it was from such sources as these that the common ideas of future punishment had been drawn.

It was clear from the divine revelations and from the teachings of experience that transgression of law was associated with punishment; that sin and penalty were inseparable. Grossly material images had been used to indicate the sufferings of the wicked in the future state. But hell was not a material flame. A hell could exist in the soul of man, scarring and tormenting it and causing intenser torment to it than actual fire could inflict upon the mere body. These terrible ideas of hell, derived from the middle ages, were the emanations of filthy and depraved minds; were an indignity to the intelligence of man, and a slander upon God. From the general tenor of Mr. Beecher's remarks, the inference might be fairly drawn that the preacher's views favored a purgatorial process for the wicked in the world of spirits, resulting in their ultimate admission into higher spheres.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, October 20.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to James Carnahan and Adelaide Shenill.

The Democrats of Salem are to jubilate to-night. Hon. John S. Davis has been invited to address the meeting.

A little son of Thomas Akers, City Marshal, is lying dangerously ill at the Farmers' House, corner of Spring and State streets.

J. V. Kelso was to have addressed the Democracy of the First ward, at the corner of Locust and Charles streets, last evening.

The Fire Department and Societe de Francaise turned out in large numbers at the funeral of Peter Spickert, headed by the New Albany band.

Hon. M. C. Kerr left for New York yesterday upon invitation of Mayor Oakey to address the citizens of Jersey City to-night upon the political issues of the day.

Dr. Collins, one of the Republicans of Crawford county, passed through the city yesterday, en route for Indianapolis, with a lot of stuff about illegal handling of the ballot box in that county, by which means he expects to have Crawford counted as a Republican county.

James Rutledge, an old gentleman, 101 years of age, who hailed from Washington county, was at the Johnson House yesterday morning, and was surprised at the wonderful growth of New Albany since he first saw it. He has belonged to the Masonic order for eighty years.

One year ago yesterday, there was a heavy fall of snow on the ground, which certainly was not more unpleasant than the cold, drizzling rain which fell all day yesterday. The earliest snow that has ever been known to fall in New Albany was on the 1st of October, 1843, on which day the ground was covered with near a foot of snow.

Complaints are being made that ladies find it impossible to attract the attention of the street-car drivers at the cross streets. It is stated that drivers are frequently in conversation with some one standing on the platform, and, while so doing, pass the corners leaving persons standing there who desire to get on the cars.

Sheriff Pulleniove publishes a card in last evening's Ledger thanking his friends for their support in the late canvass, and regretting that some of the Democrats saw fit to scratch his name. This, he doubts not, was done conscientiously, and he therefore entertains no malice in that behalf, and hopes in the administration of the affairs of the office to which he has been elected to prove himself in every respect worthy of so great a public trust.

The triangular duel between a New Albany druggist, an Indianapolis agent of musical instruments and an agent for sewing machines turned out to be a farce. The New Albany man wanted to fight it out on that line, but the other parties agreed to settle it over a glass of beer. Yesterday the whole affair was finally adjusted, the New Albany man footing the bills at so-and-so's saloon. Result: Music man, drug-store man and sewing-machine man all saying: "Let us have peace."

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, Col. Dunham made a motion to quash the indictment against Elijah H. Richards, ex-Treasurer of Harrison county, on the ground of indefiniteness, it failing to show whether said indictment is drawn under the law of 1855, which makes a failure to pay over township, county or State taxes an offense, or that of 1861, which makes it a defalcation, if the Treasurer fails only to pay over State taxes. The court sustained the motion, and the indictment was therefore quashed.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: B. F. Masten, Esq., formerly of this city, but now residing at Terre Haute, will soon remove to Brazil, Clay county. We understand that the Sheriff elect, George W. Jones, has selected for his deputy Mr. George Eiseman, of Franklin township. Hogs for fattening sell at 7 cents per pound, and fatted hogs at 8 cents. In market the price of pork is 12½ to 17 cents per pound. A big margin for profit that. Mr. Charles Stewart, for several years bookkeeper for Lindley & Brother, and who accompanied the firm to Evansville, has severed his connection with Messrs. L. & Bro. and returned to this city. Mrs. Burnett, the amiable wife of Gen. A. S. Burnett, Sr., left this morning for California via New York and the ocean route to join her husband at San Francisco. She was accompanied by her son, Mr. Douglas Burnett, who will make California his future home. Some one entered the grocery store of Mr. Henry Allers, corner of Main and Lower Second streets, yesterday evening, and stole from the money drawer between ten and fifteen dollars. A man from Louisville was arrested for the crime, but, there being no evidence against him, he was released, with orders to leave the city immediately, which he did.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 20.

Clark county has an enumeration of 8,847.

Yesterday's Indianapolis Sentinel gives the Democrats a majority in the State of 2,808.

Prof. Haselmayer left for Columbus yesterday afternoon, where he gives his next exhibition.

Richard Green, City Engineer, who has been dangerously sick, is now enabled to be about, although still somewhat indisposed.

A verdant-looking yahoo applied to the proprietor of the Burner House on Tuesday to learn if there was more than one post-office in Jeffersonville.

Of the October distribution of the school fund Clark county gets $4,223 50. Our county paid into the general school fund of the State the sum of $4,238 75.

The Clark County Sabbath-school convention, which is to meet at Charlestown, will convene on the 25th of October, instead of the 18th, as advertised.

Rev. Frank Parsons will deliver a free lecture in Mozart Hall some night next week, under the auspices of the school trustees. His subject will be "Human Character."

Captain Jack Howard, having married in Indianapolis, is now on a tour East, and will visit Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities.

The Street and Alley Committee, with the Mayor and City Engineer, met on the wharf yesterday and ordered the grade at the foot of Spring street lowered.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell, aged seventy-four years, mother-in-law of Wm. T. Myers, died at her son-in-law's residence, in this city, of old age, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. See funeral notice elsewhere.

The unfavorable weather yesterday necessitated the postponement of the intended Democratic jubilee, which was to have been held last night. Due notice will be given of time fixed for celebration.

Notwithstanding the many adverse circumstances against which the ladies of St. Anthony German Catholic labored last week, in conducting their fair, still they will realize considerable for the benefit of their church.

The Very Rev. B. O'Connor, Vicar General and Chancellor of the Diocese of Vincennes, will lecture in this city on Thursday, October 27th, for the benefit of St. Augustine Church. Father O'Connor is among the ablest divines in the Catholic Church in Indiana, and an interesting discourse may be expected.

Last Sunday morning, a seduced young woman from the country waited on a young man in the vicinity of the car works, with a pistol in hand, demanding that he marry her or suffer death. Refusing to marry, she attempted to shoot her betrayer, but was prevented from her murderous intentions by the bystanders.

Official business will deter J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T. of Kentucky, from being present in this city to lecture on temperance at Holme's Hall. The committee of arrangements have fortunately secured the services of Justice Clements, of Louisville, who will positively be present and lecture at 3 p. m. next Sunday, in Holmes & Thias' Hall.

The cases of Clark and Temple vs. the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, involving the question as to the right of the defendant to take plaintiff's lands for the purpose of making Y approaches to the Ohio river bridge, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, are to be tried upon an agreed statement of facts in the Floyd Circuit Court November 10th.

Complaints are daily being made about the huge rock piles that are located on the street corners. A gentleman was severely injured, Monday night, by a horse he was riding coming in contact with a rock pile near the corner of Court and Spring streets. The query is, has the Street Commissioner no place to put them while citizens are continually complaining of the wretched state of the streets? How is it, Mr. Street Commissioner?

Our school affairs are now progressing most harmoniously. The following correspondence will explain itself: "To Prof. Parsons, President of the Jeffersonville High School: We congratulate you upon your renewed health and your consequent restoration as President of the High School. We wish you a brilliant success in your administration, and stand close by you in every good work. It is our desire to hear at some future time a lecture by you upon some theme of your own choice. Signed A. C. Goodwin, Miss Lydia Baily, Mrs. P. S. McCauley, Miss Florence Twoomey, Miss Emma Carter, Miss Lou. Laws, Miss Clara J. Loomis, Miss S. E. Wools, Mrs. Hattie Winters, Mrs. Viola Christoleld, Miss Alice Halse, Judge John L. Winn, Mrs. Mollie C. Ingram, Mrs. A. C. Nicholson, Mrs. Gebrine, and E. Herzech, teachers of the public schools of Jeffersonville." Prof. Parsons, in response to the above request, will lecture upon the subject of "The Influence of Education on Female Character." The time for the delivery of the lecture has not yet been determined, but it will be at an early day.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	POTOMAC	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
New Orleans	IMPORTER	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 19.

Juniata, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Mad.	Exchange, Hend.
Sandy, Troy.	Cornelia, Tenn. river.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 19.

Juniata, Cin.	Nat. Williams, Mad.
Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Exchange, Hend.
Sandy, Troy.	Lucy Keirn, N. O.

THE RIVER was on a stand at 6 o'clock last evening, with 18 inches in the channel down the Indian chute, and about 4 feet on Portland bar. The river will perhaps be rising slowly to-day. The weather yesterday morning was of a threatening character. It threatened rain, and very easily the rain came in a sort of dizzle-dazzle manner, not enough to materially affect the river, but sufficient to make work on the levees very disagreeable. All the boats coming and going yesterday had good cargoes of people and freight. Business appears to be improving all along the upper Ohio, much to the joy of steamboatmen. A good rise will doubtless bring business for all the tonnage that can be commanded in the Ohio.

Capt. Geo. Alcoke is laid up with the rheumatism.

The Cincinnati mailboats are again attempting to run on time.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the Portland canal will be opened on the first rise.

The Leonora is the regular Madison packet today, leaving promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

The Palestine goes to Henderson this evening at 5 o'clock precisely, from the Portland wharf.

The Importer departs from the Portland wharf at 12 o'clock to-day for New Orleans, taking freights for all way points.

Capt. Bird Levi received a telegram yesterday stating that the steamer Kate Putnam left New Orleans on the 17th for this port.

A man named S. Andrews was found dead in a stateroom of the Belle St. Louis, Sunday evening. He came on the boat at Memphis.

The Gen. Buell is the morning boat and the Potomac the afternoon boat for Cincinnati today, the former leaving at 10 and the latter at 3 o'clock.

The steamer Collier and barges, Capt. Sheldon, left St. Louis yesterday with 500 tons of pig iron for New Albany. She will afterward come to this side and load for New Orleans.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "Capt. M. L. Virden, an old-time boatman, was a visitor to the Exposition yesterday, in company with Capt. F. Y. Batchelor."

By a dispatch received by Capt. Bird Levi from the R. C. Gray, we learn that that boat arrived at Memphis Tuesday night at 10 o'clock. She lingered but a short while, and went on her way rejoicing.

O. H. Arthur, who is immensely popular among the Cumberland river boatmen, and justly so, has been elected wharfmaster at Nashville. He possesses all the qualifications necessary to make an efficient officer, and the marine interests of the Rock City will be well cared for in his hands.

The Lucy Keirn, Capt. S. H. Parisot's new and neat and trim steamer, departed for New Orleans last evening from the Portland wharf. She had a very good trip, including a goodly number of passengers. We wish Capt. P. all the success that his many estimable qualities entitle him to achieve.

The Camelia, from Tennessee river, arrived yesterday, bringing a very fair trip. Among her passengers were several merchants who visit our city for the purpose of buying goods. The Camelia is the merchants' packet for Saturday for Tennessee river, and, as is her custom, will leave promptly at the time advertised—5 p. m.

That excellent Arkansas river packet, the Pink Varble, will go to that stream on Saturday. Having a good portion of her freight engaged, she will have prompt dispatch. Those wishing to ship merchandise up the Arkansas will have no better opportunity than is presented by the Varble, as she is officered by gentlemen posted in the navigation of that stream and observant of their boat's and patrons' best interests.

The Memphis Ledger of Monday says: "This morning just as the steamer Legal Tender had reached the foot of President's Island, a passenger, named David Smith, jumped overboard and was drowned before assistance could reach him. He got on the boat at Robinsonville landing, and was, it is believed, en route to St. Louis. No cause can be assigned for the act."

The work on the new canal goes on surely, but very slowly. We have not been positively informed whether the canal could be opened to let boats through should a sufficient rise come upon us unexpectedly soon. Some of the contractors will have their work completed, while others seem to be lagging behind, and the failure of part will of course be equal to a failure of all, so far as the advantages derived from an early opening of the canal are concerned.

Capt. Gould closed a contract yesterday with D. S. Barmore, one of our best hull-builders, for a side-wheel boat for the St. Louis and Red river trade, of the following dimensions: 230 feet long, 38 feet beam, 6½ feet hold, with 22-inch cylinders, 7-foot stroke, 4 boilers 32 feet long, 5 lap-welded flues in each; to be finished, with a fine cabin and all modern improvements, on or before the 1st of February. As soon as this boat is fairly under way, he proposes to invite proposals from our builders for another boat for the same company and for the same trade, of about the same dimensions. It would seem that St. Louis is fully alive to the importance of the Red river trade. How is Louisville on that?

The Cairo Bulletin of yesterday says: "The Anna is here discharging her cargo under direction of the underwriters, and will go to the Marine Ways at Mound City for repairs. Although every boat which came out reported the Anna as being so badly sunk as to make it impossible to raise her, yet Mr. Hiram Hill, of Cairo, who is the diver employed by the wrecking boat Eckert, went to work and raised her in four days and a half. During that time he built 90 feet of bulkhead around the hole in her bottom, and did the work so skillfully and complete that he then raised her with ordinary pumps. She now leaks so little that she could be taken to New Orleans, if necessary, for repairs. The job shows Mr. Hill to be a workman of more than ordinary ability."

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday has the following: "Str. Wm. L. Hambleton left for Mound City last evening. The Rhoda, built at Parkersburg for the Upper St. Francis, where a steamboat never run before, arrived here yesterday, and will proceed to her destination this evening. She is 90 feet long, 22 feet beam, has no cabin, has her machinery in the hold, draws 10 inches light, and will carry 225 bales cotton. Captain Dan Sayres has command, and Mr. James Steen, her other owner, is engineer. The Arkansas Belle made a trip to California and back yesterday morning. She performed admirably. Her time from California down was forty-five minutes. The T. F. Eckert, when she struck at Cottonwood, broke about twelve of her timbers, and goes on the ways at Paducah for repairs. The R. R. Hudson is again laid up here."

For river dispatches see first or fourth page.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:55 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P. M.
7:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:45 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr., (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
4:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sundays.)	8:05 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:45 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
On Sunday		2:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my1 dtf

The railroad from Mobile to New Orleans is completed to within three miles of Biloxi.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company will be held at Memphis on the 9th of November.

The following are the earnings of the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad for the last fiscal year: Passengers, $208,850 [illegible]; freight, $279,[illegible]; express, $14,334 36; mail, $9,583 34; rents, $1,782, use of engines and cars, $3,158 83. Total, $516,804 16.

A contract has just been made with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad company for the extension of that road to Blue Earth city. The grading is to be done next year; and the road completed ready for use by December, 1872. Blue Earth city is to vote $45,000 in bonds, and five other towns benefitted, $50,000—in all $95,000.

The following is an estimate of numbers of miles of road that will be finished in Iowa this year by the different railroad companies: Burlington and Missouri River, 65; Chicago and Southwestern, 100; Midland, 25; Iowa Falls and Sioux City, 120; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 87; Davenport and St. Paul, 40; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, 105; Iowa Central, 125; North Missouri, 26, and Des Moines Valley, 15. Total, 708.

Tuesday morning a collision occurred at the crossing of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, at Seymour, but fortunately no lives were lost. It seems that the passenger train going north on the Jeffersonville Railroad was passing the crossing of the O. & M. road, when a freight train on the latter road collided with it, striking the Jeffersonville train between two passenger coaches. We were unable to learn the cause of the accident.

In a recent case tried in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in which one Wm. P. Woodward sued the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for injuries to his wife received on its road, resulting in her death, and died before the case came to trial, the court decided that the case could be prosecuted only for the person next of kin at the time the injuries were received; and that after his death damages could not be recovered for his and her child, which could, however, have brought an action had the father been dead before the accident.

Morris McDonald, Superintendent of the New Albany Rolling Mill, Tuesday morning received a letter from Dr. Lewis, of Princeton, contractor for the building of the ten miles of the Louisville, New Albany, and St. Louis Air Line Railway between Princeton and Mt. Carmel. In the letter Dr. Lewis says: "Send along the iron for the road immediately. We already have eight miles of the track ready for it, and we want you to rush it along as fast as you can. By the 10th of November we will have the entire road from Princeton to the Wabash river ready for the iron, and we intend, if possible, to have the iron all laid down by the middle of December, and the cars running."

In Helena, Arkansas, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Iron Mountain and Helena Railroad Company, the following gentlemen were elected Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Green county, H. W. Glasscock and James Blackshare; Craighead county, James N. Burke and W. H. Cate; Poinsett county, John M. Steele; Cross county, D. C. Cross and Philip Van Patten; St. Francis county, John Parham; Philips county, H. P. Coolidge, Q. K. Underwood, Cadwallader Polk, and J. C. Maccabe. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: D. C. Cross, President; J. C. Maccabe, Secretary; Q. K. Underwood, Treasurer; Executive Committee, D. C. Cross, H. P. Coolidge, Q. K. Underwood, J. C. Maccabe, and Cadwallader Polk.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1870.

There is very little money coming in from the country, and the demand for money is on the increase, and it is with difficulty that the banks provide for the wants of their regular depositors. The rates are 9, 10 and 12 per cent. The bulk of discounts is made at 10.

EXCHANGE—Is active. The merchants are making heavy remittances to their Eastern creditors, and the supply is fully up to the demand. The banks buy at par and sell at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Has been a little stronger and the trade is fair. The offerings are in round lots and there are many buyers in the market. Gold opened at 112⅞ and closed at 113⅛.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	112	113
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—There is nothing doing in these securities, in this market, but in New York the prices are firm.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1861	112⅝@113⅛
Five-twenties, 1862	111⅝@112⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	111⅛@112⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅞@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	109⅞@110⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅞@110⅜
Ten-forties	105⅞@106⅜
Cy 6's	110⅞@111⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	..
" '62	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	..	..
" '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	⅛	..
" '65	111⅜	111⅜	112⅛	⅛	..
New issue	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	..
" '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	..
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are a little more active, and we report sales of Bank of Kentucky stock, and some Merchants' Bank stock is changing hands. We learned of a few sales of Nashville railroad stock, but the prices are low. Railroad bonds are in good demand, and a few transactions have been made in first mortgage bonds of the Evansville and Paducah railroad.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, report as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134	@135
National Bank, second	97	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	95	@ 96
National Bank, City	100	@102
Bank of Kentucky	96	@ 97
Bank of Louisville	89½	@ 90
Merchants' Bank	112	@113
Commercial Bank	75½	@ 76½
Northern Bank	123	@124
Citizens' Bank	111	@114
People's Bank	96½	@ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	88½	@ 89
Falls City Tobacco bank	95	@ 96
Masonic bank	103	@104
Security bank	111	@112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	150	...
Farmers' bank	96	@ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@101
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	109	@110
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	80	@ 81
L. & F. R. R. (common)	41	@ 42
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	28	
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	78½	@ 79

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74	@ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for school purposes, 6 per c	75	@ 76
City for Jef. Railroad, 6 per c	80	@ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. L., 6 pr c	76½	@ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 pr c	78	@ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	@ 77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	@ 83
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79	@ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	75	@ 76
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79	@ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	@ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	86	@ 87
" " third issue, 6 per c	79	@ 81
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	77½	@ 78½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	@100
" " " new 5 per c	88	@ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96	@ 98
" " " new, 7 pr c	81	@ 82
" " " last issue	75	@
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84½	@ 85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 6 per cent		@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c, due '77	93	@ 94*
" " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c, due '80	89	@ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c, due '75	94	@ 96
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c		@ 90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87	@ 88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@ 91
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		90*
Madison County bonds	80	@ 81*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent		85½

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COTTON—For a day or two past the market has shown more animation and prices have advanced. The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:

The market for cotton on the spot is more active and prices are firmer. Exporters, stimulated by favorable advices from Europe, are purchasing freely of all grades and are ready to pay an advance on the rates current yesterday. For forward delivery the market is fairly active, and better prices are current, closing with a fair demand and small offerings. The transactions are on the basis of low middling, as follows:

Last evening—

100 bales for Oct. 14¾c	800 bales for Nov. 14⅞c
100 bales for do..14¾c	100 bales for Jan. 15⅛c
100 bales for do..14 15-16c	

To-day—

100 bls for Oct. at p. t.	100 bls for Jan..15 c
800 bls for do..14⅞c	200 bls for do....15⅛c
700 bls for do..15 c	100 bls for do....15⅛c
100 bls for Nov. 14⅞c	100 bls for Oct. }
200 bls for do 14 13-16c	100 bls for Nov. } 15 c
1,000 bls for do..14⅞c	100 bls for Dec. }
100 bls for do..14 15-16c	100 bls for Oct. }
800 bls for do..15 c	100 bls for Nov. }
400 bls for Dec. 14⅞c	100 bls for Dec. } 15c
100 bls for do..15 c	100 bls for Jan. }
400 bls for do..15⅛c	

Late in the afternoon the market improved. Sales were made at 15⅛c for October. We quote 15⅛@15¼c for this month; 15⅛@15¼c for November; 15⅛@15¼c for December; 15⅛c for January, and 15⅛c for February.

The following will show the receipts and exports of cotton for the week ending October 14, and the stocks now on hand, as compiled by Messrs. Easton & Co., brokers:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New Orleans	19,499	48,378	8,126	911
Mobile	7,844	24,793	....	....
Galveston	1,390	6,811	....	....
Florida	142	....	....	....
Savannah	23,345	41,445	4,071	....
Charleston	16,620	18,250	2,965	....
New York	4,914	25,694	13,103	288
Boston, Phil. & Baltimore	4,330	11,975	....	....
Total this week	78,084	177,351	28,265	1,199
Previously reported	191,775	....	42,783	1,627
Total since Sep. 1, 1870	269,859	177,351	71,048	2,826
Same time last year	270,788	127,768	49,831	29,309

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1868-69—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1869-70—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1870-71—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.
Sept. 4	4,150	2,560	8,432	1,967	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,875	11,206	1,253	10,782	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,206	1,383	17,648	2,544
Sept. 25	29,311	4,762	48,241	4,979	26,714	7,398
Oct. 2	34,799	8,974	54,628	9,843	51,105	7,337
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	69,230	25,306	68,887	14,744
Oct. 16	53,892	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,084	29,464
Oct. 23	57,608	14,597	77,387	32,953		
Oct. 30	56,471	30,161	70,318	31,369		
Nov. 6	74,256	36,159	95,363	35,992		
Nov. 13	73,209	45,772	96,045	35,858		
Nov. 20	72,648	48,238	80,036	46,508		
Nov. 27	71,549	51,319	85,239	69,727		
Dec. 4	89,923	64,016	99,767	73,679		
Dec. 11	96,744	47,578	98,480	62,049		
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801		
Dec. 25	79,808	43,278	113,819	69,394		
Jan. 1	88,449	71,173	109,577	55,577		
Jan. 8	74,703	41,869	101,680	47,417		
Jan. 15	73,293	57,443	83,490	42,452		
Jan. 22	58,869	43,948	86,250	84,465		
Jan. 29	66,950	22,730	100,208	85,943		
Feb. 5	64,858	31,877	108,739	59,529		
Feb. 12	64,299	26,203	97,293	71,547		
Feb. 19	58,992	41,820	84,098	74,621		
Feb. 26	55,669	38,058	80,747	41,507		
Mch. 5	41,669	18,283	74,620	56,894		
Mch. 12	39,737	31,352	67,892	76,577		
Mch. 19	37,173	32,572	63,935	48,977		
Mch. 26	32,316	29,884	56,081	76,107		
Apl. 2	33,219	58,841	41,474	69,325		
Apl. 9	31,751	45,475	43,604	70,446		
Apl. 16	27,435	31,119	41,570	51,573		
Apl. 23	27,180	70,526	40,089	56,646		
Apl. 30	24,440	31,831	51,348	34,159		
May 7	21,650	39,121	37,099	37,705		
May 14	18,110	33,611	45,227	50,322		
May 21	16,389	18,127	44,702	46,990		
May 28	15,160	22,494	37,212	37,542		
June 4	12,140	15,350	30,371	20,314		
June 11	11,950	9,106	17,300	26,950		
June 18	10,856	7,880	15,348	20,160		
June 25	8,572	7,541	11,387	27,514		
July 2	8,698	9,151	11,389	14,310		
July 9	5,292	1,702	8,371	14,320		
July 16	3,604	1,987	10,068	20,547		
July 23	2,798	618	7,171	17,550		
July 30	2,125	442	7,108	19,700		
Aug. 6	1,945	4,643	5,867	7,488		
Aug. 13	1,584	5,138	5,098	7,908		
Aug. 20	1,267	3,874	5,128	5,800		
Aug. 27	1,160	3,808	4,826	2,737		
Corrections and rec'd inland	224,227		286,884			
Total	2,260,537	1,447,643	3,114,592	2,196,805		

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	565,000	430,000	407,100
Afloat from India	175,000	220,000	334,000
Afloat from America	30,000	20,000	17,000
Stock in London	29,780	56,860	72,818
Afloat for London	95,000	146,000	141,000
Stock in Havre	152,040	78,530	48,076
Afloat for Havre	11,242	55,897	63,049
Stock in Bremen	15,078	4,343	8,660
Afloat for Bremen	....	301	7,585
Stock in U. S. ports	177,351	127,768	108,810
Stock in interior towns	26,929	28,015	19,497
Total	1,277,420	1,167,714	1,227,495
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869		49,706	
Decrease compared with 1868			10,075
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners in the mills	65,000	45,000	125,000
Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool	8⅝@8⅞d	12½d	10⅛d
Price of mid. Orleans in New York	15⅝c	27c	25⅛c
Price of gold	113⅛	130	136

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.
By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.:

	1870 Gt. Brit.	1870 Cont.	1869 Gt. Brit.	1869 Cont.
Exports 1st Oct. to 7th Oct., inclusive	5,000	1,000	2,304	23
Previously reported	790,000	147,000	905,762	172,532
	795,000	148,000	908,066	172,555
Deficit to Great Britain			113,066	
Deficit to Continent				24,555

PORK PACKING AND MONEY—The fact that Louisville is deficient in banking capital is too generally asserted to be ignored—nor is it ignored. It is the topic of discussion from one end of Main street to the other; on the flags, in stores, offices, banks and banking houses it is daily referred to. Banking capital has not kept pace with the growth of business; in fact it would not be difficult to demonstrate that in this regard Louisville has retrograded. While the city has been pushing forward her lines of communication with the interior, inviting trade and greatly facilitating commercial intercourse, it is a misfortune, daily gaining prominence, that this very trade is passing by the city and going to enrich other commercial communities. We have no reference to kite-flying ventures, but to legitimate trade, such as buying and selling the great staples of the country. This state of things is just now being discussed with reference to pork packing operations. Louisville sells annually the product of at least twice the number of hogs slaughtered around the falls. During the packing season of 1869-70 there were slaughtered at this point, including Jeffersonville, about 180,000 head. The difference between the product of this number of hogs and the amount sold here has to be made up by purchasing at interior points and at Cincinnati and Chicago. This state of facts ought not to be repeated this season: but even now, in response to the inquiry how many hogs will be slaughtered in Louisville, it is said that it will depend upon the money facilities the banks may be able to afford, and doubts are expressed upon the subject.

Assuming, then, that the average cost of hogs last season was $30 per head and that 180,000 were killed, the business required an expenditure for hogs of $5,400,000. If the banks can do as well as they did last season, with the average cost of hogs at $18 per head, then the packers may increase their operations 120,000 hogs, and this we are inclined to believe will be done. If, however, the banks can extend their accommodations to $6,100,000, this would probably be sufficient to enable packers to kill 400,000 head, and supply this market with stocks of meat equal to the entire demand of the year, in which even Louisville would not be compelled to pay tribute to any other packing point.

Messrs. Francis W. Crane & Co., of St. Louis, in a recent circular, say:

We are about entering upon the plane of lower prices of hog meats, and the certainty of this result cannot much longer delayed. This is so apparent that the commonest business sagacity cannot fail to apprehend the fact. No artificial arrangements or combinations can arrest the natural course of events. For two years past, in our circulars at the slaughtering season, we have attempted to curb the impetuosity of men, and to impress upon them the great fact that the whole business of this nation was in a transition state, and that buyers and packers of hogs must make full note of the fact and allow it to temper their ardor for paying high prices for hogs, as that policy was leading to sure destruction of business confidence, and to large losses of capital and certain shipwreck, sooner or later, of former well-earned gains. Now, that the killing for the present season is so soon to commence, we again call attention to the same great fact, which is still impending over the trade; and, by so far as our former positions have been found and proved by time to have been correct, we ask the candid consideration of all packers of hogs to our present proposition.

All commodities and all the products of the country are tending to lower values. The great wheat crop of last year leveled that product to the lowest prices. The large cotton crop of the last year, and the much larger one of the present season, is reducing the rates on that great commodity prodigiously. The immense crop of corn to be harvested, will cheapen that grain to a lower point than has been reached for years past. The large increase of hogs the present year, which is now pretty generally admitted, will inevitably lead to cheap hog meats the coming season, and must have a powerful influence upon the price of live hogs this fall and winter for packing. The influence of the falling price of the gold premium will also enter into the scale, and very powerfully hasten the advent of low prices on all productions and commercial property. From October, 1868, to the same date in 1869, gold fell from $1 41 to $1 30, and from October, 1869, to the present date, it has fallen from $1 30 to $1 13½, and the soundest financial writers of the country are now agreed that the same policy continued will in another year reduce gold to par value. As prices were inflated by the rise in the premium on gold, so they will be reduced as the premium recedes. For this we must prepare and be prepared for the event. We hold all the foregoing propositions to be self-evident facts.

Now as to the increase of hogs, let us examine the proofs. The official returns of the auditors of the State of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri give the increase of live stock, months old, on the 1st of April, May and June of this year over last year of same date, in those States, as 750,000. The States of Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado and Tennessee, with a like percentage of gain, we may reasonably conclude, will make an increase of another 700,000, and probably the number will far exceed that. Relative to the two last-named States we may say that live hogs were at the last packing season brought here from Tennessee, and we are credibly informed that much more attention than formerly is paid to raising hogs in this State, and the business is very largely increasing; and bulk meats were shipped to this market the last season from Colorado. This would give an increase of 1,400,000 head of hogs over last year, when the packing of the West was 2,600,000. The addition would give a crop this season of 4,000,000 hogs for packing in the West. We submit that this is no random calculation, and that it is in perfect consonance with the law of cause and effect. The high prices of hogs the past two years have naturally led to a very largely increased production. This we have been expecting to see, and are prepared for such a result. But even all this does not complete the history. We have already (in our last circular) alluded to the accredited fact, that a good deal of attention is being paid through the whole South to the raising of hogs for family use. All these should be taken into the account of our packing and the future of the business, as every hog so raised will displace the product of another in the West, counted for Southern consumption; and they, in the aggregate, will very considerably enlarge the amount of the product the coming year. We must not either forget the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, which will also have vastly increased their growing of hogs; and they will appear in the markets of New York city, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, and add to the number to compete with Western hogs.

Another fact of much significance is that in Great Britain there is a large [illegible] in our cattle over last year's production. In our circular of December 4th, last season, we published the fact that returns in Ireland, showed an increase of pigs over the season of 1868 of 25 per cent., and now the official returns of the registrar general of Ireland for this season show a further increase over the gain of last year of nearly 400,000 hogs in Ireland alone. From this it is vividly apparent that any exportation of meats this year will necessarily be at very low prices, for we must recollect that the exportations of cut meats from New York the present year have been about 20,000,000 pounds less than last year, for the same time, from January 1st to the present date. The export market to-day presents no very encouraging features. The war between Prussia and France is the only inviting element now, and the continuance of that is, of course, entirely problematical. Beyond all these considerations, we have the probable fact also to entertain that, as the pigs have increased so largely for the fall and winter packing, a like gain has also been continued all the way along from May up; and, if so, we may expect an equally increased per centage in the supply of summer hogs for the "ice curers" the coming season. In view of all these facts and vast accumulation of evidence, we hold the proposition which we started out with, to be incontrovertable, viz: That we are entering a period of low prices for hog meats, and we submit that the live animal for the present slaughter must be bought at very low prices to meet the continue results, otherwise another year of heavy losses will inevitably ensue.

In our circular of just one year ago to-day we used the following language: "The great natural laws of trade are as sure as the ebbing and flowing of the tides of the ocean, and they cannot be successfully combatted and set aside, even in the provision trade. It will be well to heed them, or else before the season shall close somebody will be hurt as certainly as trees grow and water runs." It is now admitted to be the fact that the packing business of the past year, as a whole, was ruinous in its final results, and to some a complete disaster. While we exceedingly regret the occurrences, we are not surprised at the results. If the situation was a dangerous one last year for the packer, the present moment is one eminently more critical, and calls for the application to the subject of the soundest wisdom of well-balanced heads. Any mistakes this year like the last season's errors will just shake the foundations of the strongest business fabrics. We submit the foregoing considerations to the judgment of the packers and dealers in hogs.

But what for the farmer? If hogs are to be sold at low prices, what chances are there for any profit to the producer? To this we reply, the fattening of the hog, even at the lowest prices, will result in a splendid business to the farmer. The corn crop is everywhere admitted to be immense, and will necessarily be sold at a low price, and the most economical way of getting the crop to the market, as is well known, is to feed as much as possible to the hogs, and drive it through on the hoof. Every producer and intelligent farmer understands perfectly—and acts continually upon the fact—that one bushel of corn properly fed, and with good care for the hogs, will make ten pounds of gross pork. From this admitted fact, we deduce the following:

Corn fed out at 12½ cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 1¼ cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 20 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 2 cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 25 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 2½ cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 30 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 3 cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 35 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 3½ cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 40 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 4 cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 45 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 4½ cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 50 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 5 cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 55 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 5½ cents per pound gross.
Corn fed out at 60 cents per bushel will fatten hogs at 6 cents per pound gross.

Now compute what a 250 pound hog will cost at a given rate for stock hogs. A stock hog weighing 150 pounds, bought at say six cents, will equal $9; one hundred pound weight added on ten bushels corn, at twenty-five cents, $2 50. Total value of hog would be $11 50. This would make the animal cost just 4 3-5 cents per pound, and the farmer has sold his corn in this calculation at twenty-five cents per bushel.

We confidently believe that there will be ample profit to the farmer the present year at low figures for hogs, and it adds another powerful argument to sustain all the positions we have taken.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	459	204
Bacon, tcs	30	66
Bacon, casks	25	83
Butter, pkgs	17	2
Barley, s'ks	77	..
Bagging, pcs	299	403
Bale Rope, coils	..	..
Cotton, bales	3703	1565
Coffee, bags	267	131
Cheese, pkgs	1773	1573
Candles, bxs	51	289
Cement, bbls	..	730
Corn, sks	334	145
Cattle, head	4	54
Coal, bush	..	..
Dried fruit, scks	160	..
Drugs, pkgs	..	..
Eggs, bxs and bbls	4	6
Flour, bbls	607	324
Fruit, pkgs	..	..
Feathers, sacks	27	9
Hides, bdls	618	133
Hogs, head	117	..
Hay, bales	446	..
Horses, head	43	3
Iron, pig, tons	69	45
Lard, tcs	22	72
Lard, kegs	307	301
Malt, sacks	120	40
Mules, head	..	..
Mackerel, pkgs	172	305
Nails, kegs	525	229
Offal, sks	150	28
Oats, sks	57	19
Pork, bbls	6	6
Pork, pcs	..	10
Potatoes, bbls	920	419
Rye, sks	..	..
Sugar, hhds	215	3
Sugar, bxs and bbls	265	89
Seeds, scks	164	96
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	58	74
Tobacco, boxes	390	131
Whisky, bbls	864	434
Wheat, sacks	114	210
Wool, bags	17	4

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet, with a light demand. We quote at $1 90@2 00 per gallon.

BROOMS—Prices are unchanged, and dealers quote at $2 50 for common to $4 for choice shaker quality.

BAGS—We have no change to make in prices and the demand is unimportant. We quote seamless cotton bags at 42½@45c for 2-bu, 50@55c for 2½-bu, and 58@65c for 3-bu. Burlaps are quiet at 20@22c for 4-bu and 11@15c for 2-bu.

BALING TWINE—Is in fair demand and we quote at 18@20c.

BAGGING—The market is reported steady, with a fair degree of activity. Transactions, however, are principally in jobbing lots. We note sales of 400 pieces hemp and flax at quotations. We quote hemp bagging at 28½@29½c, and flax and jute bagging at 29½@30c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand. Sales to-day include 780 bbls at $1 75@2.

CRANBERRIES—The market is well supplied, and sales are made at $13@18 per bbl for wild and cultivated.

CORN MEAL—Rules steady, and we quote bolted at 80@90c per bu, loose; kiln-dried is in moderate request at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

COFFEE—The market is steady for all descriptions. Stocks of Rio are ample and dealers report a good jobbing trade, and sales are made at 18½@23c for common to fancy. Laguayra is quoted at 22½@23c, Java at 25½@29c, and Ceylon at 24@25c.

COTTON YARNS—There is no change whatever to note in prices. Stocks of Southern and standard brands are ample to meet the wants of the trade. We quote No. 500 at 15½@17c, No. 600 at 13½@15c, No. 700 at 11½@12c. Pound yarns at 33@34c.

COTTON—The market ruled steady to-day. Receipts amount to 3,703 bales and shipments to 1,565. We quote:

Middling	14¾
Low middling	14¼
Good ordinary	13¾
Ordinary	11@11½

COAL—Dealers are selling Pittsburg coal to the city trade at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels. It is held at 12c per bushel by the barge load.

CANDLES—There is a good demand for star and tallow and prices are steady at quotations. We note sales of 200 bxs 18-oz star at quotations. We quote full-weight star candles at 18@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Is in good demand and firm. We quote Ohio factory at 15@15½c, and pine apple cheese at 25c.

FISH—We have no change to note in quotations. The market is well supplied. We quote No. 1 mackerel medium and large per bbl at $22@26, No. 1 kitts at $2 75@3 00. White-fish Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at $5 50@8 25, herring $8 50@9, sardines 25@42c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady. We quote lemons at $9@10 per box. Layer raisins $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants, 14@15c per pound.

FLOUR—The market rules firm, with an advance, and ample stocks. A good local demand is reported, and liberal transactions for Eastern and Southern markets are made. We quote:

Fine	$3 50@4 85
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 25@5 50
Extra family	5 50@5 75
A No. 1	6 25@6 75
Fancy	7 00@7 50

HAY—Is unchanged in every respect. Receipts are sufficient to meet the demand. We quote on wharf at $17 00 to $18 00 per ton, and from store and delivered on cars at $19 00 to $20 per ton.

HIDES—Are in active demand with liberal receipts. We quote dry flint at 19@20c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green salted 10@10½c per pound.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are in moderate request. Sales are made in round and jobbing lots at 5½@6½c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—An active demand is reported, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	@3½	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4½	Cast, per lb	20@26
Hoop, coopers	5½@6	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5½@ 6½	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @ 9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @ 5½	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@36	Hogskins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	9@12
Skirting	42		
Kip-skin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28
Upper per doz	42@54		

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices rule steady, and dealers are well supplied with favorite brands. We quote:

Va. extra fine and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	60 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Receipts of New Orleans molasses of very choice quality are reported, and sales are made in half bbls at $1 05. Sirups are steady, and range from 60c@1 25 per gallon.

NAILS—Are firm at $4 25@4 50 per keg for 10d and 40d with light stocks.

PIG IRON—The market rules steady, with fair receipts and a good demand. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Is in good request and prices are unchanged. We quote at 8½@9c per lb for South Carolina, Louisiana and Rangoon.

STARCH—Prices rule steady and we quote pure at 5¼ to 6½c, as to quantity.

SOAP—We have no change to note in quotations. A fair demand is reported and sales are made at 7@7½c for No. 1 German, and 6@6½c for rosin soap.

SALT—The market is unchanged and agents are well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 30
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—A light demand is reported, and clover is a shade weaker. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$6 75@ 7 00
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@ 5 25
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@ 1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@ 1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@ 1 75

SUGARS—Are in active demand, and all grades are firm. We quote hard standard crushed and granulated at 14½@15c; soft refined ranges from 13⅛ to 14½. Island sugars are steady, and we quote Demerara at 12½@13½c; Porto Rico 11@12½c; Cuba 11@12c; New Orleans sugars are nominal at 11½@13¼c for the various grades.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request, and dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

TEAS—Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 30
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

TIN PLATE—Is firm, with a good demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	16 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Is steady, and we continue to quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—Is in fair request with light receipts. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c; tub-washed at 45@50c per lb. on arrival.

WHISKY—High wines were a shade higher today, and we note small sales at 86c, tax paid.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in good supply and dealers are selling at $2 50@4 50 for common to the best New York qualities.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for butter, and good to choice lots from the country command 25@33c per lb. Western Reserve butter is steady at 35@37½c. We note sales of 1,500 lbs W. R. at quotations.

BROOM-CORN—Is in ample supply, and sales are made at $60@90 per ton.

BARK—Is in fair demand, and dealers are paying $12 per cord for prime chestnut oak.

BEESWAX—Is steady, and receipts are moderate. Dealers are paying 25@28c per pound on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is quiet, and receipts are light. We quote apples at 4@4½c, with some sales of strictly choice lots at 5c. Peaches are in light supply, and dealers are offering 6@7c for halves, new crop and bright, and 5@5½c for quarters.

EGGS—Are in good demand, with sales at 20@22c per dozen on arrival in bbl lots. We note sales of 2,000 dozen at quotations.

FEATHERS—Are in active request and firm at 75@77c per pound for prime to choice lots.

FLAX SEED—Is steady and dealers are paying $1 75 per bushel for prime seed.

GINSENG—Is unchanged. Good to prime qualities command 60@65c per pound.

ONIONS—Are steady at $3@3 25 per barrel, and the market is fairly supplied.

POULTRY—There is a good demand for chickens, and sales are made at $3 25@4 00 per dozen in lots on arrival. Ducks command $3 50 @4 00 per dozen.

POTATOES—Are in active demand, and dealers are paying $2 40@2 50 per barrel, loose, and sales are made from store at $3 00@3 25 per barrel, packed. Sales to-day include 200 barrels at $3 00@3 25.

The Grain Market.

There is a good demand for wheat, and dealers, believing that prices have touched the bottom, are ready to take all their offers at quotations, and are paying 90c@$1 0[illegible] for Mediterranean, amber and hill, and for white $1 05@1 15 per bushel.

We have no change whatever to note in corn. Sales of new crop ear corn are reported from wagons at 40@50c, and old at 60@65c. A light demand for shelled corn is reported.

There is a moderate demand for oats, and sales are made in bulk on arrival at 35@37½c, and at 40@45c from store in bulk. Prime oats are selling from store at 50c, sacks included.

Rye is unchanged and quiet. We quote on arrival at 70@75c, and at 80@85c from store.

There is a moderate demand for barley, and we quote fall barley at 90c@$1 10 on arrival, and spring at 75@80c per bushel.

The malt market is steady. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 35, and spring at $1 10@1 15.

The Provision Market.

The market shows more firmness to-day with a fair order demand for bacon, and sales include 16 casks clear sides at 19⅛c, 38 casks clear rib sides at 18¾@18⅞c, and 24 do shoulders at 14¼c. The market closes firm at 19@19½ for clear sides, 18@18½c for clear rib sides, and 14@14¼c for shoulders. Mess pork is firm at $26 00; rump at $21@22 00 per bbl. Lard is steady at 16@16½c for prime tierce, with sales of 120 tierces at quotations.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Considering the fact that the current tobacco year is within less than two weeks of its close, the offerings continue fully up to the expectation of factors and buyers, and for all desirable grades of manufacturing leaf prices are reported satisfactory. Advices with regard to the resumption of the trips of the German steamers have had a favorable effect upon the market, and buyers for European markets are more willing to invest. Sales to-day amount to 131 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 9 hhds Illinois common leaf and lugs at $9 10, 7 40, 6 50, 6 20, 6 50, 6 40, 8 75, 6 30, 8 25; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at $7 50; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 50, 6 40; 5 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash at $7 10, 6 60, 6 30, 5 75, 4 50; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $7; 2 hhds Ballard county old leaf at $8, 7 90; 2 hhds Ballard county lugs at $6 90, 6 90; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $7 40; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $8.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 3 hhds Todd county new leaf at $8 40, 9, 9; 1 do Ballard county common lugs, $7 10; 1 do do common leaf, $11 75; 5 do Logan county common lugs, $6 20, 6 45, 6 60, 6 20, 6 60; 4 do do common leaf, $7, 7 10, 7, 7 10; 2 do Henry county low leaf, $6 65, 7 50; 1 do Taylor county common lugs, $6 30; 1 do Meade county common leaf, $7 30; 1 do factory low lugs, $5 35; 4 do Hart county common lugs, $6 70, 7 20, 7, 7 50; 11 do do common to good leaf, $8 60, 8 40, 9 10, 7 80, 8 10, 10, 13, 13 75, 12 75, 14 50, 15 50; 5 do Adair county common lugs, $6 40, 6 60, 6 30, 6 75, 6 90; 4 do do common leaf, $7 40, 7 20, 7 70, 8 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 5 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $6 20, 7 20, 8 40, 8 60, 8 90; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $9, 8 30, 5 50; 4 hhds Warren county lugs and leaf at $7 10, 6 45, 6 67, 7 20; 2 hhds Trimble county lugs and leaf at $7, 5 75; 1 hhd Arkansas low leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd Paducah leaf at $12 75.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, $5 90 to 6 45; 7 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, $7 80 to 18; 2 hhds Grayson county leaf, $6 80 and 7 10; 2 hhds Monroe county leaf, $6 75 and 6 95; 7 hhds Simpson county leaf, $6 60 to 7 70; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, $9 40.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 4 hhds Hancock county lugs and leaf at $6 60 to 11; 4 hhds Illinois lugs to low leaf at $6 to 7 20; 3 hhds Indiana lugs to low leaf at $4 50 to 7; 7 hhds Metcalfe county lugs and leaf at $4 40 to 15; 1 hhd new crop Hart county trash at $4 40; 2 hhds Ballard county leaf at $7 and 7 40; 4 hhds Green river leaf at $7 80 to 9 80.

The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of the 15th says:

The market for tobacco has been quite regular the past week, showing activity in some descriptions, while there has been little done in others. Kentucky leaf has been dull, mainly from the causes noted in our last. Receipts are liberal and stocks accumulating, while the demand from the Continent has nearly ceased, with very little expectation entertained in any quarter of its early revival. The sales have been limited to about 200 hhds, in small lots for export and home use—prices varying as before, from 6¾ to 13c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870.

CATTLE—There was a larger number of this class of stock on sale to-day than there has been this season. This was not looked for by any one in the trade, and a great many were surprised, so that they did not take hold freely at the opening of the market, believing that they would be able to force the market down, but holders were firm and fairly maintained their position, notwithstanding there were nearly 700 head of sale. Of this number something over 500 head were sold, leaving some 175 head over unsold. When there was a start made by the first sale, it was amusing to see the crowds of buyers hurrying up and making their purchases. So intense was the excitement at some times that all the lanes and alleyways were completely blockaded with stock, and it took some time to clear the way to the scales. We do not remember to have seen more excitement in the market for a long time. The quality of the offerings was mixed, and a large quantity were common and inferior, while there were some fair shipping beeves, with a few choice butcher cattle, and quite a large number were fair stockers. We do not see that there was any material change in prices, as the best grades were readily taken at fair prices. Some of the drovers grumbled, and said that they lost money, while others were cheerful and were well pleased with their sales. We now give grades and prices: Fair shippers' sold at $5 75@6 50 when they weighed 1,300 to 1,500 lbs; oxen $4 50@5, when fat; good butcher's stuff, such as fat cows, heifers, and pony steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs, sold at $5 25@5 75, but few bring the last-named prices; second quality $4@4 75; common, such as rough cows and steers, half fat, $3 12 75; stockers sold at $4 50@5, and yearlings at $2@2 50; milch cows sell as to quality from $30 to $60.

SHEEP—The receipts fair and prices unchanged. We quote for mixed lots $1 75@2, good at $2 50 @3, and choice at $3 50@4 per head.

HOGS—The receipts fair, with but little animation in the market. Shippers are buying a good many and shipping East, but it seems that they are not making much money, as the markets there are well-supplied, and traders are looking to see a further decline. We quote, to shippers, for light, $6 to $6 50; heavy, well-fatted at $6 75 to $7 00. A few were retailed to butchers at $7 25, but they were smooth and well-fatted.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock are arriving almost every day on their way South. Some of the drovers, who have returned, report the market dull and [illegible] stock.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

Peace Rumors.

A dispatch, received at the State Department at Washington last night, from reliable sources, states that the report that a basis for a peace has been arranged is believed in London, although it was not officially announced.

Metz.

A report was current in Berlin last night that Metz had surrendered. If such is the case, it is a terrible blow to France, and may lead to the cessation of hostilities within the next few days.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has arrived in the Vosges. That region is adapted to his irregular style of fighting, and he may serve the French cause there to some purpose. He was enthusiastically received and is popular.

An Armistice Asked.

Advices from Tours say the report, that the Germans before Paris had asked for an armistice to bury the dead, is fully confirmed. If such is the case, the sortie from Paris on the 14th, which has never been mentioned in the London and Berlin dispatches, was of some consequence after all. Circumstances seem to combine in confirming, to an extent, the reports from Paris coming through French sources.

Neu Breisach.

Neu Breisach, where it is reported the French have assumed the offensive and compelled the Prussians to raise the siege, is a frontier town of France, eight miles from the Rhine, in the department of Haut Rhin. It is strongly fortified, and has opposed a barrier to the Prussian army sent against Lyons. It has been vigorously besieged for three weeks past. The French advantage is important, insomuch as it seriously interferes with the German operations in that direction.

Bazeilles.

The French complaints of the enemy's war upon their defenceless villages do not seem to be wholly groundless. The destruction of Bazeilles, as given in the dispatches of this morning, was terrible. Not a single house was left standing, and eighty of the inhabitants perished in the flames. Of course both sides have their story. The Germans say it was owing to the exasperation of the Bavarians caused by being fired upon from the windows, while the French claim that it was unprovoked and uncalled for.

The Orleans Battle.

The report from London that the battle near Orleans—which has been impending for several days—had taken place is in all probability premature. It states that, after a fight of six hours, the French were driven out of Orleans. The dispatches several days ago announced the occupation of that place by the Prussians, and that the French had taken up a position on the right bank of the Loire, and some distance from the town. The report is not confirmed, and the other dispatches make no mention of the matter.

M. Thiers.

After visiting England, Austria, Russia and Italy on what was said to be a mission to secure either the aid or intervention of those powers in behalf of France, M. Thiers returns, it is reported, and counsels peace on the best terms obtainable. This is ominous. The report may be false like half that comes over the wires, but if it be true, it means that Thiers has met with no good luck. It means that he is hopeless of the fight of France and is not willing to see her people sacrificed in a vain and hopeless cause.

Bourbaki.

It was Gen. Bourbaki who came out of Metz with a mysterious message from Bazaine to the Empress Eugenie. The fact that he was allowed to pass through the Prussian lines gave rise to the report that he had gone out in the interest of the Emperor and Bazaine, who were colloguing for the reinstatement of the former by virtue of the German arms, on condition that they would save Metz from the Republic. However, after his visit to Eugenie, Bourbaki went to Tours and offered his services to the Provisional Government. They were readily accepted and, being acquainted of course with the conditions of Bazaine and knowing something about Trochu, it was proposed to put him in command of a large army to operate between Paris and Metz. This was a move of much importance, and if carried out might have resulted favorably in the cause of France, but now the report comes that he is lukewarm, despondent, and don't believe it of any use to fight longer. So the Government has altered its notion. He wont get the important command, and so the whole matter falls to the ground.

Masonic.

A considerable portion of the time of the Grand Lodge on yesterday was taken up in the election of grand officers, with the following result:

Charles Eginton, of Winchester, G. M.
E. B. Jones, of Paducah, D. G. M.
E. W. Turner, of Richmond, G. S. W.
W. E. Woodruff, of Louisville, G. J. W.
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Tr.
J. M. S. McCorkle, of Louisville, G. Sec.
Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of Lexington, G. C.
Jos. T. Davidson, of Louisville, G. S. and T.

Quite a large amount of business was transacted of interest to the Fraternity.

The fifteenth regulation of the Constitution, which reads, "all unaffiliated Masons who shall remain so for a period of twelve months after they dimit from their respective lodges, shall be divested of the following rights, viz: the right of Masonic burial; the right to walk in Masonic processions, and the right to visit any one lodge more than three times, unless such non-affiliated Masons shall have good and sufficient reasons, of which the lodges under whose jurisdiction they reside shall determine (subject to appeal to this Grand Lodge), in which event said lodges may reinvest them temporarily or permanently at their discretion. All Masons unaffiliated at the adoption of this amendment shall have twelve months in which to affiliate with some lodge," was repealed.

Charters were granted to the following new Lodges, viz:

Elk Creek, No. 485, at Elk creek, Spencer county.
Rising Star, No. 486, at Hiseville, Ballard county.
J. C. Whitlock, No. 487, at Locust Grove, Trigg county.
Argus, No. 488, St. John's Church, Graves county.
Hazelwood, No. 489, at Barlow City, Ballard county.
Eginton, No. 490, at Williamsburg, Whitley county.
Sleviers, No. 491, at Mt. Pisgah Meeting-house, Pulaski county.
Stanford, No. 492, at Stanford, Lincoln county.
Jeptha Lodge, No. 493, at Wolfe creek, Meade county.
Buford Lodge, No. 494, at Midway, Woodford county.
Lower Blue Lick, No. 495, at Rafferty's store, Nicholas county.
New Providence, No. 496, at New Providence, Calloway county.
Hale Spring, No. 497, at New Hope Church, Marshall county.
Glencoe, No. 498, at Glencoe, Gallatin county.
South Ballard, No. 499, Martin's school-house, Ballard county.

Several reports from standing committees were made and adopted, and then the Grand Lodge adjourned until 8½ o'clock this morning.

Horrible Death.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Ann P. Wood, an old lady, aged 82 years, was found dead at the residence of her son, eight miles from the city, on the Shelbyville pike. Mrs. Wood went to bed Tuesday night as well as usual. During the night fire from the grate fell upon the floor and communicated with the clothing of her bed, and before the poor old woman could give an alarm she was burned to a crisp. Coroner Weber held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Finnell's Speech.

Several of our Kentucky exchanges copy from the COURIER-JOURNAL a portion of our report of the proceedings of the great meeting at Weisiger Hall Saturday night, and some of them warmly commend the spirit and matter of the eloquent speech made by Gen. Finnell. The hearty and earnest applause with which Gen. Finnell's speech was greeted by the immense audience showed how the sentiments expressed by him touched the popular heart.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Progress, Republicanism and the Race for Congress.

Remarks of Hon. James Speed at Beck's Hall Last Evening.

About one hundred persons, more than half of whom were of the new voting element, assembled at Beck's Hall last night to hear the opening speech, in this city, of Hon. James Speed, Republican candidate for Congress. Below will be found in a condensed form the substance of Mr. Speed's remarks:

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES SPEED.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I appear before you to-night as a candidate for Congress. I appear before you as a Republican candidate for Congress. My opponent, Hon. Boyd Winchester, our present Representative in Congress, is the Democratic candidate, or rather the candidate of the Democratic party. It follows, therefore, that I am a Republican and he a Democrat. What do the words mean? There seems to be no more in the sound of one than in that of the other. Let us then consider a moment what is Republicanism and what is Democracy. These two parties have been in being and great things have been done by them within the last ten years. What has the Republican party done within the last ten years? First, it has saved the unity of this nation; it has saved the Union of these States. The Republican party has given to the country the great Mississippi Valley, with means of ingress and egress to the whole world, without passport and without surveillance, and this country is free to commerce from one end to the other. All the people living within its borders speak almost the same language, and have approximately the same laws. For this unity you are indebted to the Republican party. You are indebted to their soldiers, white and black, who were put by that party into the field. Here was a great deed done, and the Democratic party opposed all this. The Democratic party would have had the whole country divided. Had the Democratic party had its way, instead of your being to-day in a central city with a united people, you would have been on the border of two warring, jarring and hostile countries. This great unity was achieved by the Republican party against the opposition of the Democratic. But is that all that Republicanism has done? The Republican party struck the manacles from the limbs of three millions of human beings. At one fell blow of the sword of humanity three millions of God's people were taken from bondage and proclaimed freemen and citizens. [Applause.] The Democratic party opposed this with all the might and power it possessed. The Republican party rejoiced over it then and rejoices over it now.

This, I say, was a great deed. This was Radical republicanism. But was that all? No; one thing further was necessary. The Republican party had made the black man free, but it had not yet proclaimed him equal before the law. [Renewed applause.]

From this slight recitation it will be seen that the Republican party is the party of progress: it goes ahead; it never stands still.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS STAGNATION.

It is a stand-still party, a dead sea in which nothing floats, and from which nothing flows. In its waters every living thing must die, and on its borders every green thing must wither. A Democrat is always turning his face backward; he is always talking of our fathers and the past, and he gets no glimpse of the grand and glorious future before us.

These are the positions of the two parties, and now what do we propose to do? First, clear away the decks. Let us get rid of the debris of the late bloody war, and let us have a clean platform to work upon. We have in this country, except in Kentucky, equality before the law, and we will have it here before long. Then the road will be open to every man. We have many men among us who went into the late rebellion honest and earnest, but terribly mistaken men. I believe they were as honest and earnest in their belief as I was in mine. Believing this, would you have them say they were not? Would you respect them if they did? Most certainly not. Then, I say, clear the decks; give them and everybody else a fair chance. Proclaim a general amnesty. Some of those rebel Democrats are still obdurate haters; they were born haters, and will be haters. God has made them so, and man cannot change them. I am not much astonished at this. Take the case of a young man born thirty years ago in the halcyon days of slavery and ease. He buys a plantation and four or five slaves, believing in slavery just as he believes in going to mill, and thinks it just as necessary as good roads. The Thirteenth amendment comes and sweeps away his property, the foundation upon which he has been taught to believe his respectability and social position is founded. You cannot expect him to believe in this at once. Why, I know that there are men in Kentucky who will go down to their graves cursing me because they honestly believe I robbed them of their property. But, thank God, my conscience is clear. I will bear the curse of the slaveholder for the sake of the songs of the men made free. [Applause.]

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HOW HE DIFFERS FROM MR. WINCHESTER.

How does Mr. Winchester propose to raise taxes to pay the debt? In his court-house speech he said he would raise it by direct taxation. At Owenton I showed that by it Kentucky, which is worth only one-fifth as much as Massachusetts, would pay as much tax; and then he said he wasn't in favor of direct taxation. He says he is not in favor of a revenue tariff, because it is improper; nor a protective tariff, for it is a robbery and a crime; nor an internal revenue, because it is a fraud upon the people. As a last resort, he is in favor of raising this tax by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I report him fairly on this subject of taxation. We are for paying the debt, every dollar of it. Mr. Winchester says he is, too. We have paid $150,000,000 of it under Grant's administration. Not only so, but we have reduced the taxes $80,000,000 a year. Every now and then I see a squib from the COURIER-JOURNAL complaining that we are paying the debt entirely too fast, while others say we don't want to pay it at all. I don't know what Mr. Winchester says about it.

The banking system now in vogue secures us against the danger of broken banks, and to give it up and go back to the old system of state banks is but to give a certainty for an uncertainty.

* * * * *

LAND GRANTS AND RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

He says he will not vote one dollar of public aid to any corporation whatever. I say to you in all frankness that this thing of giving largesses to railroads should be done sparingly and with caution, but there is one thing to which I would donate public lands and public credit—a Southern Pacific railroad.

* * * * *

Again, he announced himself distinctly opposed to allowing a Chinaman to come to this country, and called upon me to define my position. I am opposed to bringing any man here against his will, but if any man wants to come here, no matter what his color or his religion may be, I say let him come. [Applause.] Why do we send missionaries to them with the word of God if they are not worthy to come where the word of God is? Is there any purity or brotherhood in such a feeling? Is it not against Christianity, humanity and all the ennobling feelings of the human heart? And all this is Democracy.

MORE ABOUT REPUBLICAN "GO-AHEAD-ATIVENESS AND DEMOCRATIC RETROACTION."

When I was in Owenton I asked how many turnpike roads they had there when the war began and they told me one. Now they have six or eight in progress. Under the influence of Radicalism, which reaches them in spite of themselves, they have seven roads in that county. They have no railroads, and not a telegraph pole is erected in the county, but these may be expected after a while, as they are becoming more imbued with radicalism. Under the old regime, the farmer that raised his two hogsheads of tobacco, and with his yoke of oxen or team of horses he sent it to market with a negro driver. If the driver stuck in the mud he got out as best he could. That was no matter to the master, who rode ahead and waited for him to come up. He didn't care anything about roads; that was a matter of interest only to the negro and the horses. But now he has to drive his own team [laughter], and he begins to think something about roads. He is getting a little Radicalism into him.

* * * * *

The remainder of Mr. Speed's remarks consisted in the recital of a number of anecdotes, and an urgent appeal to the negroes to vote with the party that had enfranchised them.

At the conclusion of his speech calls were made upon General Eli H. Murray, who excused himself from making a set speech, in a few remarks, urging a unity of action on the part of his Republican friends.

A DULL DAY.

A Time of Rain and Mud and Gloom and the Deuce Generally.

"The rain, the rain, the pleasant rain," sings one of the poetesses. She ought to have been here yesterday. She would have thrown that poem into the fire and apologized to the community for ever having written it. From early morn until dewy eve—with too much dew by a long shot—the rain poured down, not in torrents, which would have mitigated the thing somewhat, but in that cold, unfeeling, bloodthirsty manner upon which no man who is not the profoundest Christian can look without wishing himself in the desert of Sahara, or on the western slope of the Andes, where it never rains.

Yesterday was, indeed, a day of mental, moral and financial gloom. All men felt an inclination to stab themselves to the heart with a tallow candle, to plunder a hen-roost, or go off to the secluded retail mart of Cincinnati whisky and get as drunk as a fool on a credit. If a thousand suicides are not chronicled in these columns this morning it will be a mystery which cannot be explained by any art or ingenuity which is at present known to man. It was a noticeable fact that everybody wanted to borrow an umbrella and wore a face as long as a well-rope because he couldn't do it. Everybody was damp. He got damp in going to and coming from the place where he went with the determination to find in the intoxicating bowl that oblivion of the terrible mental gloom born of the day, which he felt he could find only in poppies or mandragora, or some of the drowsy sirups of the world, which, of course, include cocktails and whisky-straight. But it is impossible to do the day justice. It was a day of which we would like to be able to observe that, take it all in all, we ne'er shall look upon its like again.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Rev. H. A. M. Henderson for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[From the Demopolis (Ala.) Exponent.]

We see by our Kentucky exchanges that the Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, D. D., well and favorably known to this community, is a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of that State. Mr. Henderson is remembered here with great affection. Possessed of a fine education and a ready and pleasing address, he is, everywhere he goes, a popular pulpit and platform orator. He is one of Kentucky's sons gratefully remembered by the people of the South.

When the war waxed, obeying his convictions, he gave his best efforts to the cause of the Confederacy. As an officer in the army he preserved intact his Christian character, and won and retained the admiration of officers and soldiers and citizens. He served in the field until smitten by disease, which kept him prostrate in this city for more than three months. In recognition of his faithful services and patient sufferings for "the land we love," President Davis conferred on him the office of commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Adjutant General Department, and he was assigned to duty in the military department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. His considerate treatment of Federal prisoners, the many acts of vicarious kindness extended toward them, was in perfect harmony with his benevolent nature—while his care for our returning captured made hosts of friends throughout the length and breadth of our sunny land.

We hope to hear that the Democratic party of Kentucky has honored itself by bestowing this nomination upon one of her truest sons.

☞ At the French fair in San Francisco recently an old French woman who came with a box of snuff obtained two hundred dollars in half an hour by selling the snuff by the pinch.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE are nearly three hundred Masons stopping at the United States Hotel.

A HEAVY rain commenced falling early yesterday morning, and the day was damp and disagreeable.

DR. KNIGHT'S room at the corner of Seventh and Jefferson was entered Tuesday night and a basket of silverware stolen.

MESSRS. WM. MEAGHER, Joe Smythe, Frank Jones, Albert Mack and Tom Kedden, being tight, found lodgings in the station-houses on Clay and First streets last night.

HARDIN WELLS and Basil Tucker, American citizens of African descent, went at each other yesterday in the Heenan style, and were arrested before much damage was done to either.

ONE year ago yesterday the first snow of the season fell in this city. On the same day the corner-stone of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, dedicated on Tuesday, was laid.

SOME boys stole a box of grapes which was setting in the door of Vallandingham & Co.'s store, on Third, between Main and the river, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, and escaped with their booty.

THE building on East street, near Chestnut, formerly used as a spice factory, was entered on Tuesday night or early yesterday morning, by boys it is supposed, and some of the tools stolen.

JAS. STEELE, a gentleman of color, on yesterday made a statement under oath in the City Court which seems to be untrue. He was arrested, and to-day he will have a chance before Squires Matlack and Clement to show that he did not tell a lie.

JAMES ROWIN swore yesterday that Early Smith had kept his saloon closed on Sunday, but, the contrary being proven, he was arrested on the charge of perjury, and the hearing will take place to-day before Squires Clement and Matlack.

IF there ever was a black rascal, it is Fred. Baker, alias Wilkinton. He will forge, and is already under bail on two charges of forgery in the Circuit Court. Yesterday he was again presented on a like score, and held to bail in $250 to answer.

FOR violations of the city ordinances the following persons were fined yesterday: Early Smith, keeping his saloon open on Sunday, $10; Christ. Heybach, fast driving, $5; Alf. Johnson, hitching his team to a lamp-post, $5; Robert Murphy, not having name or number on a cart, $5.

MAJOR HARRISON, of Carroll county, a prominent candidate for Register of the Land Office, has been in the city during the last three or four days attending the meeting of the Grand Lodge, of which he is a member. He received the recommendation of the Democrats of Owen county at the meeting held in Owenton last Monday.

ON Sunday night the residence of A. J. Ballard, Esq., on the corner of Floyd and Walnut streets, was entered by burglars, and robbed of two cloth capes. Yesterday morning a negro named John Taylor was presented before the City Court upon the charge of having stolen the articles, and in default of bail was committed to answer the charge before the grand jury.

THE incorrigible Joe Smythe was yesterday morning acquitted in the City Court of the charge of being an accessory to the attempt to murder Kate Frazier, alias Sherwood, in the bawdy house of Mollie Gibbs, on Lafayette street. After his discharge he got drunk and went immediately to the latter's house, and demanded to see the wounded woman, saying that he would finish her. Being refused permission, he drove the women out of the house. He then went to the room of Mollie Gibbs, the landlady, who is also sick, and said to her, "your time is soon to come," and then behaved in an outrageous manner. A policeman, having been called to eject him from the premises, arrested him. He made a desperate resistance and, only after a few well-directed and well-deserved blows, could he be persuaded to go to the station house on First street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh made last night a more decided hit than was expected as Macbeth and his regal wife. For the first two acts, the Macbeth of Mr. Albaugh was weak and trivial. Shakspeare never intended, and the conception of no actor ever warranted, the imbecility and cowardice of the thane before the murder of Duncan—hesitation and repugnance, closely and strongly defined, the part demands, but cowardice, never. Mark, that Lady Macbeth upbraids her husband for not throwing off the allegiance of the loyal lief, but recognizing, even relying on, his bravery, she wonders only that the kingly crown within his grasp nerves not his valor to the crime of regicide. Now, Mr. Albaugh last night made Macbeth the cowardly assassin, and not the usurper, faltering only in the deed that gives him the scepter between his love for a royal master and the dreams of power that that crime, bold in all its bearings, will assure him. In the later scenes, however, Mr. Albaugh's Macbeth has more power than we have yet seen him display. The soliloquy before her death was Mrs. Albaugh's best conception of the evening of Lady Macbeth. The shuddering sigh in its course, in particular, was finely rendered. But the Macduff of Mr. Langdon was by far the best character of the evening; his stalwart physique and resonant voice, added to its almost perfect rendition, barred its usual cast as a minor part. The final contest, that ends in Macbeth's death, was one of the most effective scenes the Louisville stage has witnessed.

The machinery of the whole play was excellent. The weird scene between the witch triad and Macbeth was reflected in the hushed silence of the house.

To-night, Our Mutual Friend, with Mr. Albaugh as Rokesmith and Mrs. Albaugh as Lizzie Hexam. The first is a strong part, and should be the touchstone of Mr. Albaugh's genius.

Stage Gossip.

Fanny Janauschek at the Academy of Music, Marie Seebach at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre Jo. Jefferson at Booth's, Nilsson at Steinway Hall, Oct. 24th; Mrs. F. W. Lander at Fourteenth-Street Theatre, Oct, 31st, Le Petit Faust at Fisk's Opera House and Fox's Pantomime Troup at the Olympic, are all advertised in the New York papers of this week;——Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are at the Museum, Fechter and Miss Le Clercq at the Globe, in Boston——T. S. Clarke is at his own Theatre, Philadelphia; Man and Wife, with a fine cast, is at the Arch in the same city——The New Orleans Opera House opens shortly with Messrs. Michot, Cazean, De Keghel and Berton, as tenors; Dumestre and Thery, baritones; bassos, Barbera, Perit, Marchol, and Dupin; Mesdemoiselles Durand, Naddi, Dennery, and Mmes. Aco, Dumestre, and Roses in female voices——Adelaide Phillips comes West this winter with a fine concert company——Edwin Booth will open in Cincinnati on the 24th——Clara Louise Kellogg sang at Albany on the 14th——For minstrels: Harry McCarthy is traveling in Arkansas; Charley Pettingill died at Albany on the 10th inst., aged 27; the San Francisco Minstrels are in New York——Lydia Thompson is at Wood's Museum, and the British Blondes at Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Casseday's Readings.

To hear Poe's "Raven" and "Bells," the "Zephyr" and other pieces read with exquisite melody of voice and power of divination attend Ben. Casseday's reading to-night. The beauty and the meaning of a poem can be developed in all their splendor and suggestiveness only by an elocutionist who is himself both a poet and an artist, and it is seldom we have the opportunity of hearing one who fills the bill so well as Mr. Casseday. It is his first benefit in his native city, and we hope the house will be full. The galleries at Weisiger Hall will be set apart for the children of the schools, who will be admitted for fifty cents.

BASE BALL.

The Red Stockings.

The Reds thus far this season have played 68 games, winning 63 and loosing 5. The individual score of members is as follows:

	Games.	Outs.	Runs.	Clean Hits.	Total Bases.
Geo. Wright	52	131	284	236	395
Gould	68	224	284	265	405
Waterman	66	173	296	264	488
Allison	56	148	205	173	245
H. Wright	68	199	296	248	345
Leonard	68	197	297	261	414
Brainard	68	191	204	206	266
Sweasy	67	202	268	227	389
McVey	66	170	287	257	381
Atwater	16	48	90	72	190
Dean	27	84	123	102	171

AVERAGES, IN DECIMALS.

	Outs.	Runs.	Clean Hits.
G. Wright	2.51	5.46	4.53
Gould	3.29	4.17	3.87
Waterman	2.62	4.48	4.00
Allison	2.62	3.66	3.17
H. Wright	2.92	4.35	3.61
Leonard	2.89	4.36	3.83
Brainard	3.18	3.40	3.43
Sweasy	3.01	4.00	3.38
McVey	2.57	4.33	3.89
Atwater	3.00	5.62	4.50
Dean	3.11	4.55	3.77

At Georgetown, on Saturday last, the Orions, of Lexington, beat the Blue Grass Club of the former place by a score of 40 to 19.

The Red Stockings leave Cincinnati to-day for a short Eastern trip, playing the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the Haymakers, of Troy, on Monday, the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and the Mutuals on Wednesday. A game at Cleveland and one at Washington are also on the programme.

The Athletics and Atlantics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The following is the score of the game of base ball to-day:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	2	1	2	4	1	0	3	1	1	—15
Atlantics	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Relief to an Anxious Mind.

Some time since a young gentleman who had lived in this city for several months determined to change his base to New Orleans. Among the unsettled business he left behind him in the hurry of departure, was a little bill with a barkeeper, who was informed that the amount would be remitted to him immediately upon the young man's arrival in the Crescent City. Yesterday the barkeeper, becoming anxious to obtain the sum due him, went to the telegraph office and requested one of the operators to remind the delinquent of his promise. Accordingly the following dispatch was sent to the young man who happened to be at the other end of the line:

"Jake says he is anxious to hear from you."

Quicker than no time came the answer:

"Tell Jake I'm well."

Of course Jake's mind was relieved of its anxiety, and he is now happy.

Meeting of Life Insurance Agents.

The representatives of life insurance companies doing business in this city will meet at the office of the Southern Life Insurance Company, corner Third and Jefferson, this morning at 10 o'clock.

FLAHERTY'S MULE.

A Wild Romance of the Far West End.

A little rumpus recently occurred in the West End which for a time bid fair to get into the courts and create a first-class sensation. The matter, however, was finally compromised, but as there is a little fun in the matter we have obtained permission to publish it, suppressing, of course, the real names.

Mons. Patrick Flaherty, a near relative of the Bourbons and a native of County Clare, Ireland issued 150 tickets for a raffle for a fine mule 15½ hands high, for the benefit of a poor widow woman who was just after burying a husband and two children. Price $1. Patrick and his friends, by extraordinary exertions succeeded in disposing of about 125 tickets, and it was announced that the raffle would take place at the residence of Mr. Flaherty on Saturday night.

At the time appointed there was a gathering of the clans. Patrick had the best room cleared of its furniture, and had established a bit of a bar in one corner. A wandering minstrel, in the shape of a blind fiddler, was in attendance, and the fun soon grew fast and furious. Finally the goddess of chance was invoked, and by a lucky cast of the dice Mr. Felix Mehan was declared entitled to the mule. Felix was immediately congratulated upon his good luck, and set up the drinks for the crowd. This little game was continued until Felix had expended nearly $20 when he made inquiries as to the prize. It was bevant in the stable, was the answer returned by Mr. Flaherty, and Felix, with candle in hand and unsteady footsteps, betook himself to the place indicated. A single glance was sufficient to sober him. The fine mule, 15½ hands high and fat, was lying prone upon his back, with his shoes glistening in the faint light, eyes glazed, and body swollen as big as a hogshead, dead as a door nail. Mr. Flaherty had carelessly forgotten to tie his muleship, and the mule had demolished a week's rations of green corn in a single night, and had incontinently passed in his checks two nights before.

Of course there was a row. Mr. Mehan swore that he had been swindled, and as another matter of course got his head punched. Felix had friends and so did Patrick, and there was a second edition of the last day of Donnybrook fair. The police were called in, but as it was only "a little bit of sport among the boys," no arrests were made. Mr. Mehan, the next day, smarting under his wounds, threatened to bring suit for obtaining money under false pretences, but was pursuaded to let the matter drop, and Mons. Flaherty has a new lead-mule and hauls merchandise to Portland at $3 per load, as in days of yore.

Death of a Prisoner.

On Saturday last Alex. Works, a negro, was sent to the workhouse in default of payment of a fine of $20, imposed for petit larceny. Yesterday morning he was sent to get a bucket of water, and while on the way to the spring fell to the ground and expired. The coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

Presentation to Hon. D. Y. Lyttle by the Public School Teachers of Louisville.

The very efficient services of Hon. D. Y. Lyttle, State Senator from the Thirty-eighth district in the cause of education in the last General Assembly, have won for him the esteem and respect of every friend of the public schools. Especially were his services appreciated by the educators of this city. On Saturday last the teachers of this city assembled in the Eighth-ward school-house, and formally presented him with a magnificent piano as a slight recognition of their esteem.

Prof. G. A. Chase presented the testimonial in fitting terms, to which Senator Lyttle responded as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—When I was a child I formed a desire to illustrate the fact that the children of the most poor and humble might merit and receive the approbation of the wise and good.

You, Mr. Chairman, and those whom you represent, have been used by Providence to answer the prayers of the penniless orphan. The aching heart, from pressing want, of a destitute youth of the crags and glens of the mountains has been exchanged for the overwhelming honors of the friends of education of the city of Louisville.

This occasion demands more of me than I can say, but not more than I feel. I accept the elegant piano presented and the reasons for its donation with a heart overflowing with gratitude. The loftiest emotions its swelling notes will ever awaken in my bosom will be a remembrance of this day. May the lives of the teachers, School Board, and students of the city of Louisville be ever as bright as the fondest wish or highest hope of their patrons and friends, unobscured by a cloud of sorrow, until heaven shall claim and waft them home. Students, permit me to mingle my voice with that of your teachers in reminding you that youth is the most precious time of your lives. Look upon the fields of knowledge whilst they are fresh and green. Climb the hill of science whilst it is gemed with the dew-drops of the morning. Now, whilst you have an opportunity, cull bold paths for yourselves to usefulness, happiness and fame.

Your youthful memories will now retain each unfolded mystery. Every draught sharpens your appetite for more. Every successful mental conflict furnishes new and brighter weapons for the next. Your stores of learning will not only enable you to walk unhurt among the fiery trials of earth, but the awards of eternity will place the crown of a victor upon every faithful brow. Because the mind of man has an independent and an eternal existence. I am the friend of education. I wish to bring the means of learning within the reach of all. Yes, within the reach of the humble poor. Knowledge existed before a morning broke or an ocean roared. Nothing could not produce matter, and matter could not produce motion. And it is as far beyond the power of motion and matter to produce thought or knowledge as it is beyond the power of nothing to produce matter, or matter to communicate to itself motion.

No world or atom of matter ever had physical existence until after it had a mental existence. All the changes that are wrought upon matter to convert it into useful purposes are preceded by thought and design.

The divine mind contained within its own unlimited energy and might the thought of peopling the universe and manifesting itself before the morning stars sang together. God said let there be light when all was darkness. Let us make man when there was none to till the ground. No such being as man existed when the whole council of the Godhead, after thought and reflection declared the plan of his formation and his field of action. Let us now descend from this greatest conceptions and operations to the conceptions of man in bringing the elements of earth in subjection to his glory and his use, and see if the lamp in man is not a spark from the pillow of Omnipotent fire. We are filled with adoration, gratitude and awe when we behold that the work of God and the works of man are stamped with the laws of progression, thought and design, both carrying in them plain indications of kindred powers.

By education and the light of revelation we can go back to a period in eternity when solemn darkness brooded in silence over infinite space. Behold the awful picture—infinite space, solemn darkness, profound silence!

Can matter ever begin to be? Shall motion ever commence? Will light ever penetrate that darkness, or sound break in upon that stillness? Yes, light has gleamed, suns arose and mornings broke upon that darkness. Comets fly through this eternity of space; world upon world and system around system move where there was no motion; and sound peals through the field of space where silence reigned. Because that silent darkness and eternity of space only excluded matter. Knowledge was there, power was there, and love was there. Yes, in spite of the atheist, God was there! And again, strike from the universe seventy-five millions of suns, each controlling the planets of ten billions of miles; let no comets fly through the fields of unlimited space, and the Divine Creator would not lose a single attribute. "I Am that I Am" is His name forever.

And the thinking principle in man being created in the image and likeness of its Divine Creator, owning no dependence on the material world, exercising its godlike functions without the aid of any external impressions, remembering, conceiving, combining, reasoning, loving, fearing, and hoping in the total absence of any assistance from any one of the five senses. We arrive at the glorious conclusion from these considerations that the soul will continue to exercise its functions when the body is dissolved by death, and that it pioneers all the operations of the body of man.

Did men ever rise from the earth and fly through the air until the thought of ballooning had been put into operation? Did ships stem the most tempestuous oceans until the idea of applying steam power to them had been conceived. We now see the iron horse with its boiling blood and vision of fire darting from beneath the breath of his pride, because thought pioneered the construction of the locomotive and the track upon which it was to run.

Steam power had an existence in the mind of Fulton before it overcome the tides, currents and storms of the sea, or the steam train could mingle the departing wails of the Atlantic ocean with the salutations of the Pacific.

The sun beam assumed the matchless pencil of the limner after it had been imprisoned and saturated by the thought of man.

The press, that now governs the world, acknowledges its origin in the mind of John Guttemberg and the German Faust.

Even the lightning of heaven follows the march of mind over the earth and through the flood, or tamely retires to its cage in the earth at its command.

Variety is stamped upon every face and upon every mind, and the larger the circle of education the riper and fuller will be the harvest of mental achievements.

The education of Homer enabled him to chant a strain which the hills of Greece echoed for hundreds of years. Shakspeare's head is lost in the clouds of glory as a dramatist and delineator of nature, but neither Homer nor Shakspeare could have climbed the untrodden hights of John Bunyan in writing the Pilgrim's Progress.

Columbus launched his bark upon an unknown sea and found a new world. But Washington struck the shackles from the Anglo-Saxons who peopled it. Raphael could be the prince of painters, but there must be a Napoleon to be the prince of warriors.

Watt could give us the steam-engine with its horse-powers and hundred hands, but there must be a Fulton to give us a boat that heeds not wind or tide.

Mental achievements are never lost. Time may point in triumph to the ruins of the temples of Greece and remind us that the body of Homer is dumb in death, but we can answer back his Iliad lives.

No sound is heard where the Roman forum once stood but the song of the shepherd or the lowing of his herd, but the orations of Cicero still peer high amidst the mist of time, and we recite lessons from the writings of Horace and Virgil.

The temple of Solomon is no longer the glory of the world, but his Proverbs still stand like a mountain whose blue summit is lost in the sky.

The city of Jerusalem and Psalms of David may finish the contrast. The temples and palaces of the city are lost amid the obliterated wrecks of time, but the Psalms continue to blaze across the valley and shadow of death.

Students, let the divinity which is in you thrust aside the curtains of earth and an undying splendor will spread out before you. God has given you an inherent power to soar; plume your wings for an upward flight for the attainment of great truths, and the mind that has repaired its energies by action and refreshed itself by toil will survive the last struggle of expiring nature, and be made ruler over many things when the eternal cabinet of God is formed.

I have shown you that knowledge pioneered the creation and formation of all matter, and if it does it will survive its fall, and, by the goodness and providence of God, if your faith and desire beat high for immortal bliss, he will as certainly conduct you there as he has gratified the fish with a fin to press the wave or the eagle with a wing to soar aloft with his eye fixed upon the sun, and we believe an incense will arise from the altar upon which the endowments for education are offered that will expand in blessings as it curls down the stream of time, and hover in grateful volumes around the temples of eternity.

I say to the little bright eyed youths of my mountain district, and I say here, that the same unseen hand has given us the Common School system that caused the waters to flow from the rock of Horeb to the thirsty Jews.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

This morning drunken and disorderly cases were disposed of as follows: Pat. Wimsey, Chas. Huber, Catherine Kile, L. B. Merrill, Thos. Keaton, John Smith, Leonard Wells, Chas. Brown, fined $5; John Seiler, Thos. Hulgus, fined $10; Dennis Ragen, Irvin Smith, W. J. Heady, Bernard Becker, discharged.

Jno. Taylor, stealing a cape from A. J. Ballard; held in $250 to answer a felony.

Mollie Williams and Mollie Jones, maliciously wounding Kate Frazier, alias Sherwood, with intent to kill; continued for 10 days.

Joseph Smythe, aiding and abetting in the above affair; discharged.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

Preston Means vs. J. P. McCullum; leave given plaintiff to withdraw note sued on.

J. M. Armstrong vs. H. B. Essington; reply to defendants answer and cross petition. Plaintiff also filed a demurrer to defendants answer.

John and E. C. Colgan vs. George Brobston; assigned to December 7th for trial.

James Nuxter vs. Timothy Lahay, &c.; motion by defendant to set aside judgment and grant a new trial. Motion assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

J. J. Walston vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company; suit for $20,000 damages received by plaintiff. Evidence concluded, and case given to jury.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. Vance & Cantrell; judgment set aside; execution quashed upon payment of costs; Vance fined $1,000 and costs and six months' imprisonment, and until fine is paid.

United States vs. J. B. Wright et al.; judgment against Howell; fined $1,000 and six months' imprisonment and until fine is paid.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Mitchell Kirkpatrick; plead guilty.

United States vs. Andrew Downing; jury trial; consent.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Suits Instituted.

George Chenoweth, plaintiff, vs Miles Williams, defendant; petition. The plaintiff states that on the 26th of June he recovered in the Jefferson County Court a judgment against defendant for $58, upon which execution was issued and a return made of no property found. He states that defendant has money, choses in action, &c., which, when discovered, will be liable to the satisfaction of the execution. He therefore prays attachment, &c. Attachment issued for $88 97.

F. Bedge, plaintiff, vs Michael Enick, defendant; petition. This is suit to recover judgment on a promissory note for $3,000, with interest from September 1st, 1869.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McCarty vs. Stone, Daviess; reversed.
Daviess, &c., vs. Boyd, Daviess; affirmed.
Kannoy vs. Taylor, Anderson; dismissed.
Wise vs. Shaw, Anderson; affirmed.
Mitchusson vs. Joyes, Daviess; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Vance vs. Gray & Saffell, Jefferson; motion to set aside order of non-suit overruled.
Harris vs. Tanner, Fleming; affidavit filed and cause continued.
Trabue, &c., vs. Lander, &c., McLean; agreement filed and cause continued.
Willingham vs. Hayden, &c., Daviess; continued until next term.
Wing, &c., vs. Allen's ex'r, &c., Daviess;
Bishop & Co. vs. McKee, &c., Mercer;
Preston, &c., vs. Smith, Barren;
Mullican vs. Nazareth Lit. and Ben. Association, Daviess;
Veech vs. Somerville, Daviess;
Miller, &c., vs. Henderson, Grayson; submitted on briefs.
Roberts, &c., vs. Malone, &c., Barren; argued by A. J. James, Esq., for appellees, and Judge Newman for appellants, and submitted.

Guardian May Recover from His Ward Advancements Made for Necessaries.

Jarrett vs. Andrews and Wife. } From McCracken.

REVERSED—LINDSEY, JUDGE.

Jarrett brought this suit in equity against Andrews and wife, alleging that in 1862 he was appointed guardian of Mrs. Andrews, then Miss Pool, who owned unimproved lands and town lots of great value, but which yielded no rents or profits whatever; that his ward was then in need of necessary clothing and board, and, as she had no personalty, and the courts were closed at that time and the lands could not therefore be sold, he as guardian advanced money to purchase clothing for her and pay her board, which expenditures were approved in his settlement with the county court; that his ward had since intermarried with Andrews, and he had sold a large portion of the realty and reduced the proceeds to possession, but refused to reimburse him for his expenditures advanced for the benefit of his ward. This suit is to subject the wife's lands remaining unsold to the payment of the advancement. A demurrer to the petition was sustained.

Held—Section 14, article 1, chapter 43, Revised Statutes, delegates to courts of chancery power to sell real estate when necessary for the proper maintenance and education of the ward; and if Jarrett as guardian, acting in good faith, did only that which the chancellor if applied to would have authorized him to do (had the courts been open for such application), there is no reason why he should forfeit his claim to reimbursement for such proper and economical expenditures as he made for the benefit of his ward. Had he done less his ward would have been driven from society for want of decent clothing, and would have suffered for the common necessaries of life, and, notwithstanding her valuable real estate, would have been a homeless outcast. Had Jarrett refused to act as guardian he might as a stranger have paid those from whom she procured the necessaries of life and recovered from her the reasonable value thereof (2 Duvall, 149), and there can be no reason why his guardianship should place him in an attitude more unfavorable than that of a stranger. The realty of the wife was subject to the payment of his claim. (6 B. Mon., 295.)

Divorce—Drunkenness, Wasting of Estate without Suitable Provision for the Wife and Children.

Mollie Shuck vs. Sol. S. Shuck. } Louisville Chancery.

REVERSED—ROBERTSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Appellant, an accomplished lady, sued her husband, the appellee, for a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, on the statutory ground of "confirmed habits of drunkenness on the part of the husband of not less than one year's duration, accompanied with a wasting of his estate, and without any suitable provision for the maintenance of his wife and children." He resisted the divorce, and on trial her petition was dismissed.

Held—The testimony preponderates in support of the charge of drunkenness, and sufficiently proves a wasting of his only estate, which consists of his mental and physical faculties, and of the want of a suitable provision for such a woman and their only child.

The provision contemplated by the statute is an assured maintainance by the husband's own means, and not, as in this case, dependence on a precarious and contingent expectancy from his generous father, or her own father or kindred. No such hope of extraneous and uncertain support can be adjudged a suitable provision by the husband as prescribed by the statute.

Judgment Against a Decedent Must be Verified, as Required in Section 473 Civil Code, before Revivor Against the Administrator.

Curry's Adm'r vs. Bryant's Adm'r. } From Adair.

AFFIRMED—HARDIN, JUDGE.

This was a proceeding, under section 437 Civil Code, to revive against Bryant's administrator a judgment which, in the life time of Bryant, Curry's administrator had recovered against him. Upon an affidavit of the defendant, suggesting the failure of the plaintiff, before instituting the suit, to make a demand, accompanied with the necessary affidavit, the plaintiff was ruled to show cause why the action should not be dismissed. The rule was sustained and the action dismissed.

Held—As a claim evidenced by a judgment, like any other asserted demands, may be unjust, or have been paid, or be subject to set-off or discounts, it should not be exempt from the operation of the statute requiring claimants against decedent's estates to verify their demands, nor is an action to revive a judgment already rendered less a suit than any other civil proceeding for the enforcement of a debt.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—Drizzling. Rained hard in the afternoon. Monongahela 2 feet 8 inches on Glass-house bar. No arrivals except the packets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—River 7 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Raining since 11 o'clock this morning. Departed—Ozark for Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 19.—Weather cloudy and cold. Mercury 44 to 50. Steady and heavy rain since 3 a. m., with no signs of quitting. The river has fallen two inches. No arrivals since last night, except the Grand Veiw and Hudson packets. The Florence Lee departed with a splendid trip. The Exchange will arrive at 9 p. m. The Mary Miller lies over on account of rain. The Lessie Taylor, from Louisville to New Orleans, arrived at 6:20 p. m., and has an excellent trip of freight and passengers. The rain has ceased, and a stiff northwester is prevailing.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—River falling, 21 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool, with heavy rains.

CAIRO, Oct. 19.—City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 p. m.; Mollie Ragan, Evansville packet, 2 a. m.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 8; Rubicon, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8; R. H. Converse, Memphis to Ohio river, 10; Bon Accord, St. Louis to Mound City, 10; Mollie Moore, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10; Olive Branch, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 p. m. River stationary. Steady rain all day. Mercury 52.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Weather rainy. Mercury 60. River falling. Arrived—Norman, Evansville. Departed—City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Dardenal, Arkansas river. Weather changed to-night suddenly, and mercury fell ten degrees.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 19.—Up—H. M. Shreve, at 8 last night; Atlanta and barges, 8 a. m.; City of Vicksburg, 8 p. m. River falling. Weather windy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Departed—Belle Lee, for Memphis. Good rain this afternoon, the first for about six weeks.

OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

IS NOW THE

ONLY

Thread put up for the American market which is

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS!

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR HAND & MACHINE.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland. oc3 dim

CITY FEATURES.

Josh. Billings' Allminax for 1871 teaches us when tew wean lambs, when tew pay our debts and how to set a hen, with elegance and precision, and when tew buy Gillsday's tickets. Now is the time; drawing takes place next Monday. Capital prize $1,000. Tickets at W. Scott Glore's book store.

Attention, Furniture Buyers!

Special attention is called to the sale of fine marble slab sideboards, bureaus, walnut and oak bedsteads, rept parlor sets, &c., at the branch auction-house of S. G. Henry & Co., on Seventh street, this morning (Thursday) at 10 o'clock.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Finest gallery and best light extant is 144 Main, second gallery below Fourth street. J. C. Elrod warrants all his pictures satisfactory.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Testimony.

Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effect of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c. &c.

Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

The Wholesale Trade

will find it to their interest to examine the large assortment of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

Rubber Jewelry.

A splendid assortment of rubber jet and imitation jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the sale of unwholesome articles of food.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That no person shall bring into the city, or sell, or offer for sale, in any market, public or private, any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb, for slaughtering purposes that are pregnant or in an unhealthy or unsound condition, nor any meat, fish, game nor poultry that is unsound, unwholesome, or that from any other cause is judged to be unfit for human food. (The fact of any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb being in any stock-yard, or slaughter-house pen, it shall be considered that the same is being exposed there for sale; and the fact that any carcass, or part thereof, of any cattle, sheep, hog or lamb is found in any slaughter-house, or any public or private market place, dressed and prepared as such meats usually are for market, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that the same is on sale; and no animal, nor any part thereof, nor any fish, game or poultry, that has not been inspected and condemned by the Board of Health or any of its officers, shall be held, sold or offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 2. No person or persons shall buy or offer to buy, for slaughtering purposes, in any stock-yard, street, or alley, or in any market, public or private, in this city, any cattle, hogs, sheep or lambs that are pregnant, or in an unhealthy or diseased condition.

Sec. 3. No animal of any kind shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, nor part of the meat thereof, wholly or in part, within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley, or place in this city.

Sec. 4. Nor shall any animal be slaughtered whilst in a feverish or overheated condition; and the meat of any such animal shall not be held, sold nor offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 5. No person shall bring into this city, or sell, or offer for sale, any cattle, unfit for use, or cattle which have been exposed to, or are liable to communicate, the Spanish, or other disease; nor the milk of any such cattle. All such cattle, meat, and milk shall be confiscated and destroyed.

Sec. 6. No cased, blown, raised, plaited, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, nor the meat of any animal that may have died of disease or accident; or fish, birds or fowls shall be held, bought, sold, or offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 7. No calf, pig, or lamb, nor the meat thereof, shall be bought, held, or offered for sale for human food in this city, which, when killed, was less than one (1) month old.

Sec. 8. No cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation, and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and good condition for food.

Sec. 9. Fish shall not be cleaned of their scales or entrails in any public market where they may be offered for sale.

Sec. 10. No person shall bring or send into this city for sale any milk without a permit to do so from the Board of Health; such permit to be furnished gratuitously by said board to all applicants on condition that none but pure and untainted milk be sold within the city limits, and subject to the approval of the Health officer.

Sec. 11. All milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and the number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

Sec. 12. All grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale is obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

Sec. 13. No person shall offer or have for sale in this city any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that for the most part are kept tied up in stables, or that are fed on garbage, swill, or other like deleterious food, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

Sec. 14. No person shall sell, hold, or offer for sale, or bring into the city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruits.

Sec. 15. Any person or persons violating the provisions of any section of this ordinance, on conviction thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each offense not less than twenty (20) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars in the City Court.

Sec. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This ordinance to take effect after its approval and publication in the daily papers ten consecutive days.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved the 18th day of October, 1870.
oc20 d10 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That there is hereby appropriated out of the revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1870, the following sums for the following purposes, namely:

First District, streets	$18,000
Second " "	20,000
Third " "	35,000
Fourth " "	88,000
Fifth " "	29,000
Sixth " "	24,000
Intersections, Eastern District	15,000
" Western "	16,000
Sewers, Eastern "	3,000
" Western "	44,000
Pumps, wells, &c.	5,900
Fire Department	93,000
Police Department	131,000
Board of Health	6,500
Engineer's Department	23,600
New hook and ladder	3,809
City officers	38,500
Stationery	3,000
Public printing	20,000
Incidental expense account	25,000
Hospital	33,500
Hospital extension	31,000
Furnishing Hospital	7,000
Almshouse	19,000
Work and Pest House	18,000
Jail expenses	2,000
City Hall	50,000
Secret service	1,000

Sec. 2. The several ordinances making appropriations for the year 1870, respectively approved April 6, 1870, May 5, 1870, July 7, 1870, and August 29, 1870, and all other ordinances in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved Oct. 18, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

LAWYERS.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Oxford, Miss. W. O. DODD, 14 Center st., Louisville.

LAMAR & DODD, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Oxford, Miss., and Louisville, Ky. L. Q. C. Lamar will give special attention to collections in the Federal Court held at Oxford, Miss., and to matters in bankruptcy. oc4 deodim

E. S. CRAIG, Attorney at Law, No. 7 Court Place. Office with Field & Twyman, LOUISVILLE, KY. Particular attention given to the collection of claims. se6 eod3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. R. T. DURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN, Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE .... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se9 dtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES T. HELM

DESIRES to inform his patients, coming from a distance to the city for his professional advice and attention, that by calling immediately upon their arrival at his office, northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, up stairs, suitable quarters, with board, &c., will be procured for them. N. B.—Dr. Helm treats the diseases of the eye and ear, also diseases medical and surgical peculiar to females. au31 deod6m&weow6m

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au3 6m

BRIDGE MEN.

GOOD top-men and trestle-men wanted; also laborers who can work aloft, at $4, Charles bridge, St. Charles, Mo. oc5 dim

C. J. FELL & BRO. (Established 1790.) No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia. No. 63 South Calvert st., Baltimore. Corner Michigan av. and South Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICES than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock, selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja24 d1awtim&eodim&w3m

JUST RECEIVED, AT DORA SCHULZ'S

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

French Cambric Ladies' Underwear, to be sold very cheap.
50 dozen handsome Embroidered Gowns at $3.50.
75 dozen handsome Embroidered Chemises at $2.
00 dozen Chemises and Drawers for Children from 2 to 14 years.

The above goods have just arrived from Europe, are nicely made, and a good deal cheaper than can be made up at home. For BARGAINS call at

oc6 eodimdtp DORA SCHULZ'S, 103 Fourth st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

FOURTH NIGHT OF MRS. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH AND MR. J. W. ALBAUGH.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1870, the drama of OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

Bella Wilfer .... Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
John Rokesmith .... Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh.
Saturday—Albaugh Matinee.

Masonic Temple

Wednesday Evening, October 26,

EPISCOPAL ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CONCERT

Under the Direction of Mr. G. B. Kerlin.

Tickets, - - - 50 Cents.

oc20 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, Direct. IMPORTER .... WILLIAMS, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants Line. For Tennessee River, Tuscumbia, and Florence. CAMELIA .... AIKIN, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. PALESTINE .... HOLLCROFT, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. IMPORTER .... JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Master. Will positively leave as above on This Day, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet. For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence. CAMELIA .... MILT. AIKIN, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 5 P. M., positively. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. MOLLIE GRATZ .... JAMES PAUL, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th, at 5 P. M., positively. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis. MOLLIE GRATZ .... PAUL, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th, at 5 P. M., positively. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2. E. M. GARRETT, Master .... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. apr28 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't. MARYMAN & CO., Agents, No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Merchants' Line. For Memphis, White and Arkansas Rivers. PINK VARBLE .... N. C. SELBY, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet. The fine steamer NAT. WILLIAMS .... NOAH NEAL, Captain, D. H. Claxton, Clerk. Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to sept15 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas James' Adm'r against Thomas James' Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 19,383.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, laid off in lots, as shown by the plot filed in this case, made by McConnaghie & Hobbs, surveyors, and dated August, 1869. Said land is described as follows:

Part of block No. 1, adjoining the dower tract, beginning in the middle of the Fountain Ferry road at its intersection with Jas. James' west line; thence with his west line N 1¼° E 464 8-12 feet to the middle of Main street extended; thence with the middle of Main street extended eastwardly 171½ feet to the southwest corner of the dower tract; thence with the west line of the same S 1¼° W to the middle of the Fountain Ferry road 464 8-12 feet; thence with the middle of the same westwardly 171½ feet to the beginning, containing 1 68-100 acres.

Block No. 2, containing 3 27-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 30-foot road in James' west line, where the center line of Main street intersects the same; thence with James' west line N 1¼ E 495 8-12 feet to the middle of Rowan street extended, thence with the middle of said street extended eastwardly 287½ feet to James' east line, thence with his east line S 1¼ E 495 8-12 feet to the middle of Main street extended, thence with the middle of same westwardly 287½ feet to the beginning.

Block No. 3, containing 3 17-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 30-foot road in James' west line at its intersection with the center line of Rowan street extended, thence with James' west line N 1¼° E 480 8-12 feet to the middle of Duncan street extended, thence eastwardly with the middle of same extended 287½ feet to James' east line, thence with his east line S 1¼ E 480 8-12 feet to the middle of Rowan street extended, thence with the same westwardly 287½ feet to the beginning.

Block No. 4, containing 3 37-100 acres, beginning in the middle of a 30-foot road in James' west line at a point where the center line of Duncan street extended intersects the same, thence with James' west line N 1¼° E 464 feet to his northwest corner, thence with his north line N 76½ E 300.3 feet to his northeast corner, thence S 1¼ W 550 feet with his east line to the middle of Duncan street extended, thence with the same westwardly 287½ feet to the beginning.

1 22-100 acres of land, with the improvements thereon, beginning in the center of the Fountain Ferry road at the corner common to said 13 acres and Alberto Baker, thence with the common line of same N 1¼° E 465 feet to the center of Main street if extended, thence westwardly with the center of Main street extended 115 feet, thence S 1¼° W 464 8-12 feet to the center of said road, and with the same eastwardly 115 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Tait against Alice Stepney. } In Chancery, No. 21,431.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold and unexpired term, together with the improvements upon the demised premises of a lease executed by James Guthrie to Alice Stepney, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1864, for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of September, 1863. The demised premises are situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Ninth and Madison streets, thence north with Ninth street 22 feet, thence west 120 feet, thence south 22 feet to Madison street, thence east 120 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser is to comply with all the covenants, conditions, and stipulations contained in said lease on file in this action.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wood & Bernard against W. B. Prince. } In Chancery, No. 22,539.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

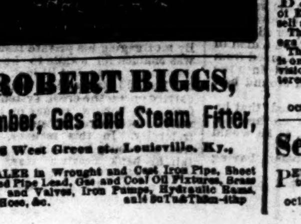
MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, viz:

One undivided sixth interest in the fee simple after the expiration of the estate by courtesy of L. R. Prince in the following described tract of land, viz: Beginning at a stone, corner to James Logan, and running thence with his line and Kerrick and Dorsey's line S 45¾ W 194.2 poles to a stone, corner to Dorsey; thence with his line S 76¾ E 96 poles to a stone, corner to said Dorsey, in Weeser's line; thence with the same and Ward's line N 55¾ E 174.8 poles to a stone in the said Weeser's line and corner to said Logan; and thence with the same N 54 W 119.3 poles to the beginning, containing 114¼ acres, more or less. See Robb's survey.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5



ROBERT BIGGS,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c. au18 SuTu&Th6m-4thp

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Furnished or unfurnished, the house now occupied by M. W. Clusky, 65 East Walnut, between East and Floyd. Apply on the premises or to PEARSON & MEDDIS. oc18 d3*

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM—Situated on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 159. For particulars apply to M. R. SCULLY, No. 139 Market st. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—10 rooms, on the east side of Second, between Gray and Broadway. J. D. BONDURANT. oc17 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. B. RUBER, Cashier. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—10 rooms, water and gas. House in good repair. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, 144 Main, above Fifth st. oc15 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The family residence of Mrs. C. Q. Armstrong, at the southwest corner of Walnut and East sts., is for rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. Armstrong, on the premises, or R. H. Waggener, 59 Main st. oc9 SuTu&Th tf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Dr. Redford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Eighth street. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 130½ Jefferson, near Fifth. oc18 dtf

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 115 West Main street. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Those two desirable business houses, Nos. 95 and 97 East Market street, between First and Brook. There is dwelling room over one, and the other could be arranged for family rooms if desired. Call upon Hays & Bell, adjoining, or at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 24 and 26 West Jefferson st. se28 dtf

FOR RENT—4 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 120 south side Main, just above Fourth street; also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, and gas, all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main street. se8 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

One fine Gold Watch, Double-barrel Shot-Gun, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main streets. AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a general assortment of household goods, furniture, carpets, mattresses, cook and heating stoves, &c.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large and Special Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing. AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock, will positively be closed out—
75 pieces Assorted Flannel,
200 pieces Assorted Cassimere,
5 bales Assorted Ticking,
1 bale Sheeting;
Also, 200 lots Assorted Gloves, Balmoral Skirts, Breakfast Shawls, &c.
oc19 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20, special sale of Boots and Shoes. Many desirable goods, to which the attention of merchants is called.
oc19 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale of 250 Cases of Fine Boots and Shoes,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m., lines of Philadelphia-made men's, boys' and youths' calf and kip boots, balmorals, custom-made congress gaiters, &c.; also, women's, misses' and children's sewed and pegged work in great variety; also, regular lines of New-England made goods. Terms cash.
oc18 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st.

Special Sale of Furniture:

23 Super Rosewood Bedsteads;
26 Walnut and Oak "
16 Round-end "
12 Five-foot Marble-top Sideboards;
10 Assorted Marble-top and Plain Bureaus;

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock. Also 20 dozen assorted chairs; 3 Parlor Sets in oil walnut; 15 rolls Carpet. Special attention is called to this sale.
oc19 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Valuable Market-street Property AT AUCTION

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock p. m., 40 feet front by 177 deep to an alley, including a two-story frame dwelling of 5 or 6 rooms, on the south side of Market street, near Twenty-fifth. The street at this point is graded and paved. Our sale of 20 building lots will take place immediately after above is sold, commencing on Twenty-fourth and Rowan street.
oc19 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

20 Building Lots in Slevin's West End Addition AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, 20 fine lots on Rowan, Duncan, Harney, and St. Xavier streets, between 24th and 26th streets. Sale to commence on the south east corner of Twenty-fourth and Rowan streets. Terms liberal.
oc18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Valuable Suburban Acre Property on the Shelbyville Pike AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, 39¼ acres of level, rich garden land, all fenced, fronting immediately on the Shelbyville pike, within a short distance of Gilman's Point, and adjoining Page's School property, will be sold subdivided in two tracts of 19⅝ acres each. Frame house, stable, young orchard, and spring on the land. This is fine property for a suburban residence or speculation. Omnibuses will leave our office at 2 o'clock. Seats free. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien.
oc18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

A No. 1 Business House and Lots AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock, a two-story business house, situated on corner of 24 and Market, opposite the St. Antonius Church and School. Contains one store, 5 rooms, hall, porch, &c. Will sell house with 25 feet front; also a lot adjoining 25 feet front; also a lot in rear of above, 26 feet front. Sale without reserve. Terms at sale. oc15dts

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, at 9½ A. M., large sales dry goods, notions, carpets, hats, &c.

Also, at 12 M. each day, largest and best stock of clothing offered this season.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M., 250 cases boots and shoes. Terms cash.
oc16 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auct'rs.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale of 32 Acres of Land, Farming Implements, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at public sale, at my residence, 4 miles from Louisville, on the Preston-street pike, 7 large fine work mules, 3 mares, 4 fine-bred yearling colts, milch cows, heifers, fat hogs, stock hogs, rockaway, 1 light spring wagon (shifting top), 3 two-axle wagons, mowing machines, steel-tooth buggy hay rakes, plows, harrows, cultivators, harness, &c.; also household and kitchen furniture. Terms cash. Also 32 acres of land. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest.
oc20 d7* E. G. MINOR.

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of 12 screws, sticks, &c., with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dunlop, together with the lot on which it stands.

Also brick two-story building on same lot.

At the same time and place, a lot, 270x100, fronting on Main street, and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.

Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.

JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.
oc15 d12* JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Farming Implements, Crop, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Apiary, &c.

COMPELLED by feeble health to give up farming, I will expose to public sale at my farm, 3 miles south of Louisville, near the Seventh-street turnpike road, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1870, commencing at 9 o'clock, farming implements, consisting of 1 reaping, 1 mowing, and 1 overshot threshing machine; 1 two-horse endless chain and 1 four-horse lever-power with band-jack, 1 large St. Clair hay and corn-stalk cutter, by hand or horse-power; 1 Maps' combined corn-sheller and apple-grinder; 1 hay-stacker with horse-fork and pullies complete; 1 wheat-drill, 1 Sharp's harrow, 1 two-horse and 3 four-horse wagons and harness, 1 ox and 1 horse cart and harness; one and two-horse plows, harrows and cultivators and shovel plows, 1 market wagon, a large lot of hot-bed sash, axes, hoes, &c., with other implements too tedious to mention, all of the best quality, and sufficient for successfully conducting in the best manner a large and well-regulated farm.

Also milch cows, horses, mules, and hogs. Among the horses are some excellent rockaway and buggy mares, 18 or 20 hogs now nearly ready for the butchers, also thorough bred Chesters, white and Berkshire sows and boars, very fine and of the purest and best stock in the State.

Also crop of corn, potatoes, hay, wheat, straw, &c., together with the usual assortment of household and kitchen furniture, spring and other mattresses, feather-beds of choice feathers, washstands, bureaus, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

Also 20 or 30 stands of bees, healthy and in excellent condition, having never been affected with the ordinary disease of the country, with a large lot of hives and glass boxes, now ready for the next swarming season.

Sale positive and without reserve, as I am compelled to quit farming—have rented out the farm, and everything must be sold regardless of price.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.
oc14 d7 PHILIP THORNBERRY, M. D.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds of Carroll County, Ky.

BY authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, the county of Carroll has issued a limited amount of Eight per cent. bonds, which I am authorized to sell at ninety and accrued interest.

The bonds have eight years to run, with the privilege of redemption after four years.

The entire debt of the county, including this issue, is only thirty-two thousand dollars, and ample provision has been made for the prompt payment of interest and principal.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.
oc6 eod1m&w1m

Sewer and Drain Pipe

PERSONS wanting sewer and drain pipe connections made can save money by calling on ROBERT BIGGS, 76 West Green street.
oc15 dim-4thp

☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As book-keeper, by a gentleman of years' experience. The best of references can be given if desired. Address W., at this office. oc8 d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—A dwelling, with modern improvements, containing from 8 to 9 rooms. Apply at No. 327 West Main.

WANTED—A DOZEN MORE YOUNG LADIES—To work on satin, plush, and velvet hats and bonnets, at the Falls City Straw Works, No. 370 West Jefferson, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—BOARDER—To occupy a pleasant front room at No. 36 Walnut st., bet. First and Second. oc19 d2*

WANTED—HELP, every kind; mechanics, every kind; clerks, porters, drivers, salesmen, &c., to register for situations; also farm hands, families, and men to go South; also, partners in various good city business, with capital. For help or situations, apply to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SALESLADY—At the Temple of Fashion, 118 Fourth st. Best of reference required. oc19 d3

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT—For the Western New York Life Insurance Co. To an efficient person a liberal contract will be given. Address A. W. CRAM & CO., No. 9 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. oc19 d3

WANTED—BOARDING—In a family where there are no other boarders, for a young man and wife. Location in lower part of the city, or would not object to Jeffersonville. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, A. B. Y., Courier-Journal office. oc10 d2*

WANTED—DRUG STORE—In a growing country town, where a profitable business can be done. Address A. D. YOUNG care Boone & Boone, Louisville. oc1 dim*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A neat frame cottage of three rooms and kitchen, on leased ground having 11 years to run, for a vacant lot. Address JAMES THOMAS, this office. oc19 deod6

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—STEAMBOAT—A first-class side-wheel steamboat of not less than 1,000 tons, or a commanding interest in same. Address, with particulars, "Steamboat," care J. William Johnston, late Geo. L. Johnston & Co., No. 8 Public Landing, Cincinnati. oc15 eod3

WANTED—TO LEASE—For a term of years, a large farm for dairy purposes, within 10 miles of the city on a good road, or by rail. Refer to HENNING & SPEED, No. 146 Jefferson street. oc15 deod6*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you need one? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE. Stores, private families, hotels, &c. Girls find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. se28 dmo4

WANTED—3,000 BBLS. APPLES—For distilling purposes. The highest price will be paid. Apply at JOSEPH STEIN'S, Preston-street road. se28dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc4 dim&w1m

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MARCKS & CO., 135 Third st., Louisville, Ky. oc11 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au7 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—On Monday, Oct. 24, immediately after Chancery Court sales, 20 feet of ground on north side of Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, adjoining engine-house, running through to Congress street, has a small house on Congress street. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to leave the city. Will also be sold the same day of sale. RICHARD ISAACS, Agent, 113 West Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. oc19 d6

FOR SALE—HORSE AND ROCKAWAY—Apply at 73 Chestnut st., bet. Second and Third. Price $500. oc19 d4*

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPIES, Wagon Manufacturer, 183 Jackson street, bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky. se1 dim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 HOUSES AND LOTS—In this city. Good vacant land or lots taken in part payment. For further information and terms apply at L. R. EDDY'S drug store, on Main, No. 373, between Shelby and Campbell sts. oc4 d15

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET LOT—36¼ by 200 ft. south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth. PEARSON & MEDDIS. oc1 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 428, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—30x215 feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 50x200 feet on east side First st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph; 40x200 feet on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. au18 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckenridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 4 rooms, lot 23x200 feet. Also a lot 95x150 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 24x200-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Caldwell streets. Also a lot with a front of 66 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 128 West Jefferson street. ju8 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY—A first-rate stand for a merchant or mechanic, at Nolin Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, containing 1¼ acres of land, with good frame cottage of 5 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings. Also, a large store-room immediately on the railroad. This place is well watered and under good fence. Schools and churches convenient. Also, a fine farm of 369 acres, in Hardin county, 12 miles from Elizabethtown, on the waters of Nolin, and in view of the E. & P. and L. & N. railroads; 230 acres in a high state of cultivation, balance well timbered; has a comfortable dwelling, with good barn and other out-buildings; good spring water, and under good fence. Possession had at any time. Terms easy. For particulars for either place, inquire of THOMPSON CASH, Esq., Nolin Station, or of JAMES N. WEST & CO., southeast corner of Third and Main streets. oc6 d3 SuTu&Th

FOR SALE—AN ILLINOIS FARM—For $7,500 one-fourth cash, balance in 12 months; containing 340 acres—260 prairie, 100 timber—all of the prairie in cultivation; situated in Clay county, 3 miles from Clay City, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. This is one of the best stock farms in the State. Has a fine frame dwelling of 6 rooms, hall, gallery (front and back), ice-house, smoke and well-house, large barn, stables, cribs, and granary; 1,000 peach and 200 apple trees, and other fruit. It is divided into 4 fields, garden, and lawn; has 4 wells and stock water. For further information, address me at Lancaster, Mr. O. G. Turner, who lives on the farm, will show it. ELIAS FISHER. oc15 d10*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—2 unfurnished rooms, with board, can be had in a private family, on First street, near Broadway. References given and required. Address B., Courier-Journal office.

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's block, corner of Second and Jefferson. oc19 d3*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—From the subscriber, on the night of the 17th of October, 1870, a sorrel horse, about 15½ hands high, 4 years old, light mane and tail, a scar on the left hip, and harness marks on each side. The said horse was stolen from the farm of Mrs. E. T. Dorsey, about 9 miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Lexington road. I will pay $25 for the recovery of the horse, and $25 for the thief. DAVID STITES. If any information is obtained, address Chief of Police, Louisville, Ky. oc20 d5

STOLEN—$100 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. 9, from Simpsonville, Ky., a dark brown mare mule, about 15 hands high, in good order, has a wart under her left eye; walks a little lame in left fore foot (caused by gravel); close clipped, with mane and tail shaved; white nose. A reward of $50 will be paid for her, or for any information that will lead to her recovery; or $100 for the mare and conviction of the thief. Address or call on I. G. STARS, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oc19 d1t*

LOST.

LOST—LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN—Monday morning, on Fourth-street cars, or from Courier-Journal office to New York Store, a lady's watch, short chain and pin. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. H. STACKHOUSE, Courier-Journal office. oc18 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—1 fat steer, near the Greenland Race Course. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay charges. THOS. HUNT. oc18 d3*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Harriet Vankirk against H. A. McNalley. } In Chancery, No. 23,395.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Six acres off of the southern part of the tract of land now occupied by the plaintiff. Harriet N. Vankirk, set apart by the commissioner appointed by this court, a plot of which is filed with said commissioner's report, marked A. Said land is bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner with Henderson, in Henderson's Western Division; thence with a line of Scanton Gaar's heirs N 74° 25' min. W 284 feet to a corner with H. T. Bergman 184 feet; thence 48 min. E with the line of said Bergman 184 feet; thence S 86 E 300 feet to a corner in Henderson's line; thence with said line S 43 min. W 294 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

Marshal's Sale.

George T. Edwards against James Yates. } In Chancery, No. 22,461.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, in the city of Louisville, being lot No. 14 as laid off in a plan of partition between Byron A. Y. Ogden and Wm. S. Phillips, recorded in deed book 148, page 372, to which reference is hereby made for description.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc20 d5

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of B. H. CHRYSLER, bankrupt. Petition for second meeting of creditors filed Oct. 12, 1870. The creditors are notified to appear before the undersigned at 16 Court Place, Louisville, Ky., on the 2d day of Oct., A. D. 1870, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purposes provided for in the 27th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. J. R. WARD, Register. STRATTON & JONES, Assignees. oc15 Th1